

# Hospital union gives Government a month for job saving talks

The Government has been given a month by the Confederation of Health Service Employees to agree to talks aimed at averting cuts in hospital staff. If no agreement is forthcoming the union will consider industrial action among the 95,000 nurses and 70,000 health service ancillary workers it

represents. The Central Committee for Hospital Medical Services, representing 11,000 consultants, is expected today to endorse support for junior doctors over contracts. More than seven hundred consultants are expected to protest about the plan to separate private practice from the health service.

## Industrial action threatened over nursing losses

John Roper, medical reporter, said the Confederation of Health Service Employees (Cohse) which represents 95,000 nurses and about 70,000 ancillary workers in the NHS, including cleaners and maintenance staff, gave a warning yesterday that industrial action would be considered unless the Government agrees within a month on talks to avoid cuts in staff. The union said oversteering area authorities and the need to restrict expenditure led to the possibility of staff cuts. Mr. Albert Spanwick, the union's secretary, said yesterday that all other possibilities for saving money must be exhausted before Cohse could consider further staff reductions, which might soon become dangerous for patients. The union was seeking an urgent meeting with Mrs. Cassel, Secretary of State for Social Services, to request an immediate standstill on expenditure restrictions until a system of consultation and co-operation was established at

local level to review all money-saving proposals. All other possible savings must be made before staff were cut. Savings could be made by not buying unnecessary equipment, such as some electronic equipment and hearing machines, Mr. Spanwick said. "A decision may have to be made to treat large numbers of patients rather than small numbers with unusual conditions", he added. Many doctors were also thinking in these terms. The public should understand that cuts in industry at a time of economic stringency were not the same as cuts in the National Health Service. The work in the health service remained the same. Mr. Spanwick said a union survey of 140 branches covering 318 hospitals indicated that many jobs were at risk. Many sampling authorities had been oversteering and were now cutting back to balance their budgets. Several branches reported that nursing staff alone were

liable to "natural wastage". In one area reduction of domestic staff had meant that nurses had to take on domestic duties, and a lot of nursing overtime appeared to have been stopped. One branch reported that the qualified staff had been replaced by unqualified staff. Only four branches reported any cut in administrative staff and one said the hospital was being flooded with administrative staff. The warning by Cohse comes at the beginning of a week in which senior and junior hospital doctors will continue to demand that the Government with the possibility of industrial action and resignation from the service. Today a special meeting of the Central Committee for Hospital Medical Services, which represents the 11,000 consultants, is expected to endorse support for junior doctors in the dispute over their contract. It is also expected to support recommendations that the Government should take industrial action to support the junior doctors' strike.

The Department of Health yesterday denied that instructions had been sent to health service authorities to employ general practitioners to do junior hospital doctors' work if they took industrial action. It said there was a long-standing arrangement under which authorities may engage family doctors to work as clinical assistants in hospitals at a rate of £11.50 for a 34 hour session. In the recent emergency, the Government had asked for a long-standing industrial action one authority invited local family doctors to help it. The General Medical Services Committee, which represents all family doctors, has stated that if the BMA council supports the juniors in their recommendation to take industrial action, general practitioners should not undertake clinical assistance duties. The Junior Hospital Doctors' Association, which claims to represent about 5,000 doctors, yesterday accepted Mrs. Castle's offer, made to the juniors' official leaders last week and rejected by the BMA council, of an independent audit of the money available for overtime payments.

# Army patrols again come under fire in South Armagh

From Christopher Walker Belfast

Provisional IRA violence in the wild border countryside of south Armagh continued yesterday with two attacks by snipers on army foot patrols. Both ambushes occurred after dawn near the remote hillside village of Jonesborough, only five miles from the scene of the weekend murder of three soldiers manning a secret observation post. The gunmen were thought to be firing from positions just across the border in the Irish Republic. Although there were no casualties in yesterday's attacks they were further illustration of the Provisionals' determination to maintain guerrilla warfare in the area at a high pitch. The patrols fired at the terrorists, who have the overwhelming backing of the population. One patrol returned to base but failed to hit any gunmen.

Within a few hours of the shootings Mr. Rees, Secretary of State, met security chiefs at Stormont Castle for a detailed review of recent incidents in south Armagh. He said later that the killers of the soldiers "should have no doubts that they would be brought to justice" but he refrained from announcing any changes in the Government's overall security policy. It was also disclosed that several men had been picked up in the follow-up operations in the area of the killings combined with the Government's determination to release all remaining detainees by Christmas has renewed anger and frustration among "loyalists". It will find expression in the form of a Belfast tonight, which will be addressed by most of the hard-line loyalist leaders, including the Rev Ian Paisley.

# Nationalist challenge to Labour is growing

The Scottish National Party is in second place in 35 Labour-held seats and is aiming to challenge traditional Labour strongholds in the industrial west of Scotland. Ronald Fraser, the Scottish Correspondent in Scotland, has been visiting some of those areas to investigate Labour's ability to withstand the challenge. Here is his report.

The Labour Party in west Central Scotland appears to be critically unprepared for the pressure that nationalism and the slowing in the devolution programme might bring. The Scottish National Party lies second in 35 Labour-held seats and the latest proposals by the Government, delaying the Scottish assembly, are generally expected to boost the nationalist vote. Labour must hope that the clamour by nationalists and their MPs will become so unattractive as to damage their cause and halt the movement towards the SNP among the majority of Scots who want more home control without independence. But in several important areas of Scotland the Labour Party is run down, financially weak and demoralized.

In Glasgow the party holds 11 of the 13 parliamentary seats, pursued by nationalists: but four constituency parties are between 10 and 40 years in arrears with their national affiliation fees. Between them they owe £1,520 to London headquarters. Proven, for example, three years behind, the £330, and from the constituency come the chairman of the party in Scotland and the Under Secretary of State for Scotland. "It is a sign of how depressed things have become. Often the supporters are old or do not survive. The radical steam has departed", a party worker said. Others believe Labour stands where the Liberals in Scotland were before the axe fell on them. Some with hearty support in Glasgow was a more attractive and pleasant place to reflect several decades of local Labour control and loyal support for the party at Westminster.

## Cowley output up on first target day

A management threat that part of the British Leyland Austin/Morris plant at Cowley, Oxford, would be shut down unless output improved seems to have been averted. A spokesman said that because of improved performance at the plant yesterday it had not been necessary to send any workers home. A statement issued at the end of the day said discussions with

trade union representatives had continued all day and as a result it had been agreed to hold a further meeting on Friday between management and local union officials. The statement added: "Progress has been made which could result in improvements in performance. While this is at an early stage we feel that time must be given for these initiatives to work."

## Spain's opposition groups demand urgent action from new king

Madrid, Nov 24.—King Juan Carlos today came under opposition pressure to back his words with deeds after promising a free, modern society in post-Franco Spain. One day after General Franco had been laid to rest in the Valley of the Fallen outside Madrid, wives of political prisoners demanded an amnesty for opponents of the regime. "Juan Carlos's words say words unless they are deeds," said Señora Natalia Sarriena, whose husband, Nicolas, a 37-year-old journalist, has spent seven years in prison because of belonging to an illegal organization. Meetings were being organized by neighborhood and religious groups, factories and universities to press for an amnesty for political prisoners. The statement named 2,000 political prisoners, she said.

The King's promise in his weekend speech of "firmness and prudence" was criticized by the outlawed Spanish Socialist Party, which said the Spanish people wanted freedom and democracy instead. The left-wing opposition is also demanding a referendum to let Spaniards decide on the type of government they want, and the lifting of a ban on political parties and on free trade unions.

But political observers, noting that King Juan Carlos had described himself as "King of all Spaniards", said he could not ignore the feelings of the right, which fears that rapid change would lead to upheavals like those across the border in Portugal. Señor José Antonio Girón, president of the Spanish Confederation of War Veterans, a right-wing group, called on the monarch last night and pledged allegiance. He also called for the emerging political debate to be added by Don Juan de Borbón, the new King's father, who called today for the establishment of a multi-party democracy and full integration with the European Community. In a statement issued by his information office in Madrid, he also called for a popular vote in the Government and an end to corruption. "These are all objectives that must be fundamental for the new King," the statement said.

Harry Debelius writes from Madrid: Unknown gunman shot a Basque mayor dead today in the first terrorist killing in the two-day-old reign of King Juan Carlos. The Mayor of Oyarzun, near San Sebastián, was machine-gunned as he watched television at his home at about 3.30 pm. It was not immediately clear who his assassins were, but his death was believed to be related to the violent struggle between Basque nationalists and representatives of the Madrid Government. Meanwhile, the new Spanish King today received congratulations from a number of foreign heads of state. President Ford said in a telegram: "It is the profound desire of the United States that the Spanish people and nation... should enjoy peace and prosperity in the conditions of liberty and justice which represent the common bonds in the community of western nations."

British Government, and Mr. Reginald Maudling, Conservative Party spokesman on foreign affairs, will represent the Opposition. Lord Shepherd attended General Franco's funeral on Sunday and King Juan Carlos' investiture in Parliament on Saturday before returning to London.

## Duke for Madrid ceremony

The Duke of Edinburgh will represent the Queen at the official ceremonies marking King Juan Carlos' accession to the throne which will be held in Madrid on Thursday. He will arrive in the Spanish capital tomorrow afternoon, flying in a private aircraft. Lord Shepherd, the Lord Privy Seal, will represent the

British Government, and Mr. Reginald Maudling, Conservative Party spokesman on foreign affairs, will represent the Opposition. Lord Shepherd attended General Franco's funeral on Sunday and King Juan Carlos' investiture in Parliament on Saturday before returning to London.

## Decision on protecting trawlers off Iceland postponed until today

By Roger Berthoud

The Government has postponed its decision on any further defence measures to protect British trawlers off Iceland until noon today. This was announced last night after a meeting in London between representatives of the trawlermen and trawler owners and five ministers: Mr. Peart, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food; Mr. Rogers, Minister of State for Defence; Mr. Hugh Brown, Under-Secretary of State for Scotland; and Mr. Bishop, Minister of State at the Ministry of Agriculture. Both sides explained their difficulties, and there was a full discussion of the problems facing the 30 to 40 British trawlers now working off Iceland's 200-mile fishing limits. But the ministers were not able to give any immediate assurances about additional

protection against harassment by the Icelandic gunboats. Mr. Austin Laing, director-general of the British Trawlers Federation, said the situation had reached a point where it was very difficult to avoid sending in further protection. He hoped the skippers at sea would be patient and understanding when they heard a decision would be taken tomorrow. They had been leaning over backwards to avoid making the situation worse, he said. Our Political Staff write: After ministers involved in the dispute had met and reported to the Prime Minister yesterday morning, it became clear that the Government does not want at the present stage to intensify the quarrel by agreeing to the trawlermen's demands for stronger Royal Navy protection within Iceland's 200-mile limit. In a statement to the Commons, Mr. Rogers said that

civilian protection vessels were already operating off Iceland, along with RAF Nimrods. He added that they were difficult and sensitive matters fully appreciated by ministers, who wholly shared the House's concern. Questioned, he said that the Government was anxious to provide adequate protection without provocation. The Government had recommended that British fishermen off Iceland should remain on station there for the time being. Ministers hoped the problem would be solved by negotiation. Reykjavik, Nov 24.—An RAF Nimrod reconnaissance aircraft flew over the disputed Icelandic fishing grounds today. It was the first seen over the Icelandic banks since the dispute began. There was speculation here that the aircraft might herald the appearance of the Navy. —Reuter. Leading article, page 15

## Peter Hain is sent for trial

Peter Hain, president of the Young Liberals, was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court on a charge of theft from a bank. Twenty-seven witnesses are to be called by the prosecution, it was stated. South-Western Magistrates' Court, Mr. Hain was granted legal aid.

## Power struggle in Portugal

Workers staged a two-hour strike in Lisbon as opposing military factions wrangled over the command of the capital's military region. The Revolutionary Council, the supreme legislative body, was meeting to resolve the dispute. Left-wing units in the region had made it clear they would not accept the authority of a moderate officer.

## EEC critics in the Cabinet

Mr. Wedgwood Benn and Mr. Shore defended their role in Labour's campaign to safeguard Britain's national interests in the EEC. Mr. Shore said that the Government was not fighting the referendum battle over again.

## Britain may build Saudi towns

Mr. Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, who is on a visit to Riyadh, yesterday asked Saudi Arabian rulers to consider building new towns in the Arabian desert. He is seeking a lucrative share for Britain of the £80,000 earmarked out of oil revenues for Saudi Arabian development.

## The Queen and Australia

The Queen has told the Speaker of Australia's House of Representatives that she will intervene in the constitutional crisis caused by the dismissal of Mr. Whitlam as Prime Minister. She says that only the Governor-General is competent to commission an Australian Prime Minister.

## Giro write-off

Uncontroversial proposals to write off half the National Giro's debts and allow the organization to offer normal banking services were announced by the Giro in a Bill and White Paper. The amount of the write-off will be £16.7m.

## Piggott fined

Lester Piggott, the jockey, was fined 500 rand (about £280) for swearing at the starter before a race at Scottsville racecourse, South Africa. Piggott won the event on the Malister.

## Beirut relapses into terror and anarchy as talks fail

From Paul Martin Beirut, Nov 24

Lebanese leaders today gave up in despair their attempts to resume a political dialogue as Christian and Muslim armies stepped up their street war. With terror and anarchy again ruling over most of the capital, Mr. Rashid Karami, the Prime Minister, declared that any leader with responsibility realized that the country "can take no more". The new turn for the worse followed one of the heaviest days of fighting in recent weeks. Rival militias fought rocket, mortar and machine gun battles along most of the front line dividing the Christian and Muslim communities and in the banking and trading centre. Only three suburbs escaped the swirling street clashes.

Some of the heaviest fighting was in the wealthy Kantari district where Christian Phalangists and Muslim Nasserites battled near the 34-storey Murad Tower dominating Beirut. The tower was captured by the Nasserites during the "hotel battle" a month ago and gave them considerable advantages in their new assault on Phalangist positions. Particular alarm has been caused by growing signs that both sides are preparing for a new territory grab like the "hotel war". As the situation continued to deteriorate sharply today, hundreds of armed men began to appear in areas considered neutral and jerry loads of reinforcements were ferried in.

## Fleet Street unions agree attitude to modernization

By Paul Routledge Labour Editor

Printing union leaders reached agreement yesterday on an unprecedented common approach to the Newspaper Publishers Association on the modernization of Fleet Street. The union leaders agreed to accept the maximum financial and other assistance. They ask for "urgent joint discussions" on early retirement, adequate pension schemes, the employment of casual labour, the retraining or alternative employment for staff thrown out of work, and voluntary redundancy with lump-sum payments and/or the maintenance of incomes for those dismissed.

The unions, which previously were strongly antagonistic to Britain's membership of the European Economic Community, suggest that financial assistance for a social programme such as they propose might be available from the Government or the EEC social fund. In a key paragraph the unions say: "If jointly agreed arrangements could be developed on these matters the unions on their part would be prepared to examine the effects of technological changes on existing lines of demarcation, recognizing that by the very nature of new technology rigid lines of demarcation are bound to be blurred."

## How Standard Chartered helps you increase your overseas trade

Progress in overseas trade often depends on knowing which areas to concentrate upon at the right time, and however much investigation and research you intend to put into your overseas markets it makes sense to talk to Standard Chartered first.

We have long been an important part of the commercial life of more than 60 countries throughout Europe, Africa, Asia, the Middle and Far East, Australia and the Americas and our depth of local knowledge could be crucial to your overseas operation.

In day-to-day transactions you will find the speedy communication system and expertise of Standard Chartered, Britain's largest independent overseas banking group, vital to your business.

With a network of over 1500 branches and Group offices across the world you have the same bank working for you at both ends of your transaction, thus saving you time and money.

These are just some of the ways Standard Chartered can help you to increase your business overseas.

Give E.G.H. Bower, our Business Development Manager, a call in London on 01-625 7500, Extension 2313.

Outside London ring our Manager at the branches listed below.

## Standard Chartered Bank Limited

helps you throughout the world

Head Office: 100 Leadenhall Lane, London EC3A 7AB — Assets exceed £3,300 million

Branches: 125 in 40 countries (London 020-293 8399—Glasgow 041-204 0505)

Leeds 0532-446731—Liverpool 051-236 6213—Manchester (Charlotte Street) 061-236 5477

Manchester (Spring Gardens) 061-434 7294—Sheffield (D'Oyley) 0114 729261

Home News	2-5	Crossword	28	Science	17
Overseas News	5-6	Diary	14	TV & Radio	10, 11
Appointments	6-8	Engagements	17	Theatre, etc	12
Archaeology	17	Features	8, 24	25 Years Ago	17
Arts	12	Law Report	16	Universities	17
Bridge	17	Letters	15	Weather	17
Business	18-23	Obituary	9	Wills	17
Court	17	Parliament	17		

poly Championships in Washington, D.C. on Nov 24. The winners were: Obituary, page 17; Dr. Kathleen Rutherford, page 10 and 11; Rugby Union: Peter West comments on Welsh scrumming choices for England's team in first trial; Boxing: Neil Allen previews tonight's Albert Ball promotion; Motor racing: RAC event likely to be won by Makinen for third year running; Business News, pages 18-23; Stock markets: Equities were in a cautious mood and the FT index lost 2.4 to 374.2; Financial Editor: Currency risks in the Euro markets; Sketchley's volume under pressure; Dividend payments on some mergers; Business features: City institutions are fast warning to the plan to establish an equity bank through which to invest their funds in industry: Anthony Rowley.

Mr. Saeb Salam, the former Prime Minister and an ally of Mr. Karami, denounced the decision of Mr. Chamoun and Mr. Jumblat to boycott today's meeting. The point is that the political chiefs are the same people who are running the militias," Mr. Salam declared. "These meetings are therefore a waste of time if the militia chiefs do not attend."

Clearly, Mr. Karami is now back to square one in his search for a political solution. Unfortunately he has already tried everything. His tête-à-tête approach with President Suleman Franjeh yielded no positive results. The Cabinet effectiveness has been further undermined by Mr. Chamoun's direct involvement in the fighting. And even the ceasefire committee has failed in its task.

M. Couve de Murville, the French peace envoy, resolutely resumed his mediation efforts today with a series of meetings with Muslim and Christian leaders.

Glimmer of hope, page 14



# SNP demands an assembly with prime minister and full powers over North Sea oil

By Martin Huckerby

The Scottish National Party yesterday listed the powers it wants to be given to the Scottish Assembly in the White Paper on devolution to be published on Thursday.

It wants a prime minister and an assembly of about 200 members elected from single-member constituencies by the alternative vote system. Their salaries should be comparable with those of Westminster MPs.

The assembly should have power over all taxation and oil revenues, as well as over trade and industry. It should also have control of nationalised industries and broadcasting, and a veto on ratification of decisions of the European Economic Community.

The 11 Scottish Nationalist MPs will undoubtedly be disappointed on Thursday because only a few of the powers they seek are likely to be proposed in the White Paper. Against their demand for 200 members for the assembly, the White Paper is expected to provide for only 142 members. However, they indicated that they would try to strengthen the legislation rather than vote against it.

The White Paper is expected to propose giving the Scottish Assembly powers over housing, health, local government, agriculture, physical planning, law enforcement and education, but no economic control.

The SNP said it wants control over the activities carried out within Scotland by the Department of Trade, the Department of Industry, the Department of Energy, the Department of the Environment, the Department of Health and Social Security, the National Enterprise Board as well as over the functions already under the control of the Secretary of State for Scotland.

It wants to levy and collect all taxes in Scotland, including oil revenues. It also wants executive power over all aspects of the development of oil in the "Scottish sector" of the North Sea. The assembly should be responsible for all functions not specifically reserved for Westminster.

Separate boards should be established for the nation's industries, and control of Scottish universities and radio and television broadcasting in Scotland should be vested in the assembly.

Mr George Reid, the SNP devolution spokesman, said the one independent and two BBC television channels should be brought under a single umbrella.

Apart from the right to veto United Kingdom ratification of decisions by the EEC's Council of Ministers, the SNP also wants the assembly to be given the power to appoint one of the two EEC Commissioners from the United Kingdom.

Asked whether a demand for half the EEC representation on behalf of only a tenth of the population was reasonable, Mr Gordon Wilson, deputy leader of the SNP group in Westminster, replied that there were important reasons for giving Scotland particular representation.

The White Paper is expected to provide for a cabinet and a chief executive. But the SNP wants a prime minister for Scotland. It says the Secretary of State for Scotland should have no executive powers and should "just fade away".

Among the 17 committees suggested for the assembly, the SNP thinks there should be an international affairs liaison committee to deal with aspects of the United Kingdom's foreign policy relevant to Scotland, such as EEC policy and fishing limits.

Mr Reid said that ultimately they would want to expand into the areas of foreign policy not covered.

Other devolution news, page 4

## Successful start to 'same day' 60p post

The Post Office's first local "same day" letter delivery service, Speed Post, was hailed as a great success yesterday when it was introduced experimentally at Brighton and Bexhill, Sussex.

Letters posted within a 12-mile postal strip around Brighton, between Shoreham and Telscombe, were guaranteed delivery in four hours. In many instances they were delivered within the hour.

Speed Post costs from 60p for a letter to £1.75 for a parcel of up to 23lb.

The service was introduced to meet a demand by businessmen, lawyers, doctors, estate agents and garages. If the experiment continues to be a success, a similar "same day" service may be introduced in London and other areas.

"We are very pleased with the first results and reactions," Mr Norman Davies, head postmaster of Brighton, said.

Speed Post letters are delivered by van and motor cycle take staff away from the normal mail delivery.

Mr Davies said: "We are making use of all the people who normally have to travel about the area making deliveries and collections from post offices."

Mr Norman Davies, head postmaster of Brighton, said: "We are making use of all the people who normally have to travel about the area making deliveries and collections from post offices."

Mr Norman Davies, head postmaster of Brighton, said: "We are making use of all the people who normally have to travel about the area making deliveries and collections from post offices."

Mr Norman Davies, head postmaster of Brighton, said: "We are making use of all the people who normally have to travel about the area making deliveries and collections from post offices."

Mr Norman Davies, head postmaster of Brighton, said: "We are making use of all the people who normally have to travel about the area making deliveries and collections from post offices."

Mr Norman Davies, head postmaster of Brighton, said: "We are making use of all the people who normally have to travel about the area making deliveries and collections from post offices."

Mr Norman Davies, head postmaster of Brighton, said: "We are making use of all the people who normally have to travel about the area making deliveries and collections from post offices."

Mr Norman Davies, head postmaster of Brighton, said: "We are making use of all the people who normally have to travel about the area making deliveries and collections from post offices."

Mr Norman Davies, head postmaster of Brighton, said: "We are making use of all the people who normally have to travel about the area making deliveries and collections from post offices."

Mr Norman Davies, head postmaster of Brighton, said: "We are making use of all the people who normally have to travel about the area making deliveries and collections from post offices."

Mr Norman Davies, head postmaster of Brighton, said: "We are making use of all the people who normally have to travel about the area making deliveries and collections from post offices."

Mr Norman Davies, head postmaster of Brighton, said: "We are making use of all the people who normally have to travel about the area making deliveries and collections from post offices."

Mr Norman Davies, head postmaster of Brighton, said: "We are making use of all the people who normally have to travel about the area making deliveries and collections from post offices."

Mr Norman Davies, head postmaster of Brighton, said: "We are making use of all the people who normally have to travel about the area making deliveries and collections from post offices."

Mr Norman Davies, head postmaster of Brighton, said: "We are making use of all the people who normally have to travel about the area making deliveries and collections from post offices."

Mr Norman Davies, head postmaster of Brighton, said: "We are making use of all the people who normally have to travel about the area making deliveries and collections from post offices."

Mr Norman Davies, head postmaster of Brighton, said: "We are making use of all the people who normally have to travel about the area making deliveries and collections from post offices."

Mr Norman Davies, head postmaster of Brighton, said: "We are making use of all the people who normally have to travel about the area making deliveries and collections from post offices."

Mr Norman Davies, head postmaster of Brighton, said: "We are making use of all the people who normally have to travel about the area making deliveries and collections from post offices."

Mr Norman Davies, head postmaster of Brighton, said: "We are making use of all the people who normally have to travel about the area making deliveries and collections from post offices."

Mr Norman Davies, head postmaster of Brighton, said: "We are making use of all the people who normally have to travel about the area making deliveries and collections from post offices."

Mr Norman Davies, head postmaster of Brighton, said: "We are making use of all the people who normally have to travel about the area making deliveries and collections from post offices."

Mr Norman Davies, head postmaster of Brighton, said: "We are making use of all the people who normally have to travel about the area making deliveries and collections from post offices."

Mr Norman Davies, head postmaster of Brighton, said: "We are making use of all the people who normally have to travel about the area making deliveries and collections from post offices."

## TUC not to fight merger ruling

By Paul Routledge

Labour Editor TUC leaders decided yesterday not to fight a High Court judgment that runs counter to the Labour movement's "no poaching" agreement. But the rules of the TUC's "bridging inter-union behaviour" are to be tightened in the wake of a recruitment dispute between two white-collar unions.

The TUC's "inner cabinet", the finance and general purposes committee, agreed to accept legal advice not to contest Mr Justice Foster's ruling last month that the TUC had exceeded its powers in ordering

the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff (APEX) to break up a merger with the General Accident Staff Association.

Though there will be no appeal against the High Court ruling, the TUC's employment policy and organization committee has been asked to "consider urgently the implications of the judgment for the TUC rules and disputes procedures and any amendments which may need to be made as a result".

A legal opinion contained in a confidential paper on the issue to the "inner cabinet" argued that the effect of Mr Justice Foster's decision to over-

turn the ruling of a TUC disputes committee could be "safely and effectively outflanked and nullified" by amendments to the rules. The High Court case had, anyway, revealed a need for the TUC's inter-union rules to be brought up to date.

But in compliance with the ruling, the TUC general council will be advised tomorrow that Mr Oliver Jenkins's Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs should not proceed with its campaign of recruitment in General Accident, despite being awarded that area as a proper field for bargaining by the TUC.

## Peter Hain for trial on bank theft charge

By David Leigh

Peter Hain, president of Young Liberals, was committed on bail at South-West Magistrates' Court, yesterday for trial at the Devon Criminal Court on a charge of bank robbery. Fellow students from Sussex University demonstrated outside the court. Carried placards said:

"Police, admit your mistake. Mr Hain, aged 25, is often reservist his defence. It is open to defendants to test commitment proceedings to a prima facie case to answer. Under yesterday's proceedings, the Crown merely handed written depositions and defence was disclosed."

Mr John Dundon, Mr Hain's lawyer, said afterwards that alibi evidence would be submitted within the next seven days to the Director of Public Prosecutions, who has taken charge of the case.

Previous applications for legal aid for Mr Hain, who is on bail in his own recognition of £100, have been refused. Yesterday, Mr Alister Clark, the magistrate, granted legal aid.

Twenty-seven witnesses are to be called by the Director of Public Prosecutions. Mr Richard Thomas told the court reporting restrictions were lifted at the defence request.

The witnesses include two boys aged 12 and 13 police officers. Six CID officers will be witnesses. Two detective constables, three detective sergeants and a detective chief-inspector.

Mr Hain, who is a PhD student at Sussex University, repeated after the hearing that he intended to plead not guilty. He charged with stealing £400 from a branch of Barclays Bank, in Upper Richmond Road, a short distance from his home in Fawcett Road, Putney.

## Left-wingers will challenge the Cabinet

By Michael Hatfield

Labour's left wing is to make a determined show of force tomorrow with a calculated attempt to draw the Government's fire at a joint meeting of the Cabinet and the party's national executive committee.

Before the joint meeting takes place the national executive is to hold its own meeting, when the left, led by Mr Eric Heffer and Mrs Judith Hain, two former ministers in the Government, is to challenge the industrial and economic policies agreed by the Cabinet.

At the same time the centre-right on the executive is aware of a flanking attack on the position of Mr Prentice, Minister for Overseas Development, whose appeal against dismissal by his Newham North-east constituency party goes before the full executive in the same day.

Mrs Hart, chairman of the party's industrial policy committee, has tabled a motion stating that there are "obvious and sharp divergences" between the party's industrial policy and those of our Labour Government as evi-

denced by their paper the Chequers meeting of NECD.

It remains to be seen whether ministerial members of the NEC will carry out Mr Wilson's implicit instruction and attend tomorrow's meeting to head off the attack on the Government. Failure to overthrow the motion might mean its being taken to the joint meeting.

Mr Heffer is hoping, in any event, to carry the argument into the joint meeting, having tabled a motion demanding the Government's economic and industrial policies. His motion underlines the Tribune declaration that there should be import controls of £3,000m a year, no cuts in public expenditure and a government pledge to carry out Labour's industrial policy.

While the left is preparing to challenge the Cabinet, there was no evidence yesterday of any qualification by the trade unions in their concord with the Government when the TUC-Labour Party-Parliamentary Labour Party Liaison committee discussed the short-term economic situation and Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, gave an account of

the considerations that would determine steps by the Government in the immediate future. Little was said afterwards about the "considerations".

The meeting also gave full support to Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, and the policies being pursued in the National Health Service. A statement issued afterwards said the committee underlined the need for the junior doctors to settle in line with the £6 pay policy "a policy which is being followed by every other section of the community".

Mr Mikardo's device for stirring the already cloudy waters of the Prentice affair is a motion suggesting that in future all Labour MPs should offer themselves for reselection during each parliament except in cases where a constituency is prevented by the timing of the dissolution of Parliament. Mr Prentice has already asked the NEC that he should be allowed to address it before it ratifies the organization's decision to reject his appeal, but that is expected to meet objections from the left.

# Williams & Glyn's knows that a slow decision can be worse than a 'No' decision.

Williams & Glyn's knows that for business customers one of the greatest virtues a bank can have is speed. If your bank drags its feet you can lose an opportunity, such as a large new order for which extra temporary finance would be required.

At Williams & Glyn's lines of command are kept short. If your local manager can't give you an answer himself, his Area Manager probably can. Only the biggest decisions need go to the man above him.

It's a simpler and more direct system than you would normally expect from a bank. But then Williams & Glyn's is a rather different kind of bank. Among other things it is geared to quick decision making because it is organised so as to give more management time and effort to individual accounts. We believe that if there is a solution to a customer's financial problem, it is our duty to find it.

Is it time for a fresh approach to your banking problems? If so, call in to see the manager of your local branch of Williams & Glyn's Bank. Or write to: Marketing Development Office, Williams & Glyn's Bank Ltd., New London Bridge House, 25 New London Bridge Street, London SE1 9SX.

## Five ways to more profitable business

- 1 Short Term Deposits**  
Williams & Glyn's can place your surplus cash safely, and where it will earn you profit—even for short periods.
- 2 Working Capital**  
There is often more than one way of raising working capital—but only one best way. Williams & Glyn's will normally both find and supply it.
- 3 Foreign Currency Invoicing**  
Knowledge of foreign currency invoicing can cut costs. Williams & Glyn's has the experience to help.
- 4 Plant and Machinery**  
Our subsidiary St. Margaret's Trust can arrange industrial hire purchase for machinery, equipment and commercial vehicles.
- 5 International Trade**  
Williams & Glyn's can provide market intelligence through a worldwide network of associates and correspondents.

# WILLIAMS & GLYN'S BANK LTD. ✱

The most flexible of the big five banks

A member of the National and Commercial Banking Group and one of the Inter-Alpha Group of Banks

## Psychopath is jailed for life

Michael Keith Thymne, aged 24, of Robbarts Street, Brixton, London, was sentenced to life imprisonment at the Central Criminal Court yesterday after he had admitted raping a woman, aged 45, and buggery.

Mr Thymne, described as having "a psychopathic personality", began strapping the woman after raping her, but suddenly became calm when he tried to punch her and hit a toy dog instead. He instead: He apologized to the "dog".

## Jail-roof men punished

Three IRA prisoners who demonstrated on the roof of Wormwood Scrubs prison last week were punished by the board of visitors yesterday.

Robert Walsh, aged 27, Stephen Blake, aged 24, and Martin Coughlan, aged 35, were each ordered 56 days' stoppage of earnings, 56 days' loss of privileges and 56 days' loss of association. Mr Coughlan and Mr Blake were also ordered to lose 180 days' remission of sentence.

## Mr Neave leads Tory attack on Ulster policy

Continued from page 1

Indeed, so bitter were some of the attacks on government policy, including those from the Tory frontbench, that the IRA could well congratulate itself on having opened a deep rift between the two main parties at Westminster.

It seems clear that unless government policy in Northern Ireland is toughened lasting damage could be done to the cooperation that has existed over the past few years between the two sides of the House. Mr Orme, the Minister of State, who was replying to MPs in the absence of Mr Rees, will have noted also with concern that not all the criticism came from the Opposition.

Mr Airey Neave, the Conservative spokesman on Northern Ireland, started the attack with an acrimony that brought his backbenchers swarming into the attack. To angry shouts of "disgrace!" Mr Neave said the Conservatives were astonished at Mr Rees' claim that the release of committed and dangerous terrorists had nothing to do with south Armagh. When a great many of those detained came from the area.

He demanded to know why, if that was the case, there had never been a ceasefire. As Mr Rees said on Sunday, the Army was not given orders to counterattack and clear it up.

Immediately after the exchanges in the House there were firm denials from Northern Ireland Office about the release of detainees from south Armagh.

Mr Orme told MPs that the security forces were completely free to take whatever military action they decided was necessary. None of the people in detention came from south Armagh.

He pointed out also that since August 1, 30 people from south Armagh had been charged with terrorist offences. Four people were arrested yesterday in connection with inquiries into recent crimes, including the weekend murders.

Parliamentary report, page 9

## Tighter security after jail clash

Internal security at Limerick prison is to be greatly tightened as a result of a confrontation between Bridget Rose Duggdale and Marian Coyne and prison officers. During an angry exchange the two women demanded better visiting facilities.

After shouting at the officers they returned to their cells. Miss Coyne is charged with the Central Criminal Court in Dublin on December 8 on charges in connection with the kidnapping of Dr Herrenta early last month.

## Driver said to have reversed over dying boy

A taxi driver who was said to have reversed over a dying motor cyclist after a head-on collision with him was jailed at Reading Crown Court yesterday for a total of 18 months and banned from driving for eight years.

Donald Burgess, aged 39, of The Rise, Garscott, near Buckingham, pleaded not guilty to the manslaughter of Kevin Kenyon, aged 16, of Buckingham Road, Garscott, but admitted driving with excess alcohol.

The court was told that Mr Burgess, who had been drinking at two public houses in the area before the crash, reversed over the boy and left the car with him trapped underneath.

After a defence submission, Mr Burgess pleaded guilty to dangerous driving, his plea of not guilty to manslaughter and causing death by dangerous driving were accepted, and the jury acquitted him of them on direction. He was jailed for nine months for dangerous driving with excess alcohol, the sentences to run consecutively.

## Action against doctor dropped

No further action is to be taken against Dr Nijman Singh Mangar of Southall, west London, who was found guilty of serious professional misconduct last November. He had been charged with extending privately to patients facilities he was not entitled to offer.

## Weather forecast and recordings

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars. FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded. Symbols are on adjoining pages.

Today  
Sun rises: 7.34 am  
Moon sets: 4.00 pm  
Moon rises: 11.6 pm  
Last quarter: Tomorrow.  
Lighting up: 4.30 pm to 7.5 am.  
High water: London Bridge, 5.21 am, 6.7m (22.0ft); 5.53 pm, 6.8m (22.3ft).  
Low water: London Bridge, 11.3 am, 1.5m (5.0ft); 11.39 pm, 1.6m (5.2ft).  
Dover, 2.38 am, 12.2m (40.2ft); 3.8 pm, 5.9m (19.5ft).  
Liverpool, 10.1 pm, 6.5m (21.7ft).  
3.2 am, 6.2m (20.3ft); 3.20 pm, 6.4m (21.0ft).

Central S. SW England, Channel Islands: Mostly cloudy. rain at times. Wind S, 10 to 15 mph. Max temp 10°C (50°F).  
Midlands, S. Wales, E. Central England: Cloudy, rain at times. Wind S, 10 to 15 mph. Max temp 10°C (50°F).  
Main, N. Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man, N. Wales, E. Central England, Channel Islands: Cloudy, rain at times. Wind S, 10 to 15 mph. Max temp 10°C (50°F).  
Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll, SW Scotland, and N. Ireland: Frequent showers, heavy at times. Wind S, 10 to 15 mph. Max temp 10°C (50°F).  
Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland: Scattered showers, bright intervals. Wind S, 10 to 15 mph. Max temp 10°C (50°F).

Area forecasts:  
London, East Anglia, SE, Wales, S. Wales, E. Central England, Channel Islands: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sh, snow.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDWAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sh, snow.

Overseas sailing prices:  
Australia, S. Africa, India, Japan, etc. See pages 10 and 11.

Gold and silver prices:  
Gold, 1000/1000; Silver, 1000/1000.

## Stonehouse book profits to be split four ways

By Robert Parker  
Mr John Stonehouse, MP, describing himself as "probably the most abused person in public life this century", launched his book, *Death of an Idealist*, yesterday. It gave a press conference to journalists from many of the newspapers, he condemns in the book.

Insisting that the book was not a self-justification or apology, and denying that it was to be the basis of a defence when he appears in court next year on fraud charges, he said it was an honest interpretation of events.

Writing the book, in five to six weeks, had been a therapy, he said, and had helped to free him from "the humbug and sham which affects most people in public life".

Mr Jeffrey Simmons, managing director of W. H. Allen, the publishers, said at the press conference that no payments were being made directly to Mr Stonehouse. He said later that when Mr Stonehouse's solicitors in Australia wrote to W. H. Allen asking that a contract be drawn up specifying that the author's profits should be paid four ways.

The contract now specifies that 35 per cent of the author's profits should go to Mr Stonehouse's wife, who helped him with the book; 30 per cent to the Victoria International Trading Company, based in Lichfield; 20 per cent to Yall Nominees Party Ltd; and 5 per cent to Mr Frank Viner, the literary agent.

"Yall Nominees was founded by Mr Griffin Bartlett, school friend of Mr Stonehouse, and registered in Melbourne," Mr Simmons said. "Mr Stonehouse spent some time with Mr Bartlett, an architect, when he was in Melbourne."

Mr Stonehouse said that he was not going to get any money from the book, directly or indirectly. He was not in a position to say what Victoria and Yall were because he did not sign the contract.

The contract was signed by Mrs Stonehouse. Mr Stonehouse added that he had not written the book for money. "I have written it to set down my experiences," he said. Later he said: "I will personally repay all legitimate debts I have incurred as a result of my business enterprises."

Mr Simmons said that the book should make between £1,500 and £10,000. *Death of an Idealist*, by John Stonehouse (W. H. Allen, £3.95).

## Jet crew in sea rescue

The pilot and navigator of an RAF Phantom jet aircraft ejected to safety over the North Sea yesterday when the pilot lost control because of a technical fault. The men, from RAF Coningsby, were rescued by Skegness lifeboat.

London: Temp: max. 6 am to 6 pm, 11°C (52°F); min. 6 pm to 6 am, 5°C (41°F). Humidity, 6 pm, 70 per cent. Rain, 3.1hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun, 2.1hr to 6 pm, 5.9hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,013.3 millibars.

1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

Overseas sailing prices:  
Australia, S. Africa, India, Japan, etc. See pages 10 and 11.

Gold and silver prices:  
Gold, 1000/1000; Silver, 1000/1000.

حزب من الاحل



HOME NEWS

# Two Cabinet members defend role in EEC safeguards movement

By Our Political Staff

Continued concern about aspects of Britain's involvement in the European Community was expressed by two Cabinet members yesterday. Mr. William Whitelaw, Secretary of State for Energy, and Mr. George Shindler, Secretary of State for the Environment, defended the role of the Government in the movement for safeguards in the Common Market.

The committee is an heir to the anti-EEC referendum campaign, but all concerned yesterday emphasized that they were not waging that campaign. The committee was set up by the Government to protect Britain from what it believes would be the further erosion of the nation's sovereignty.

Sponsored by more than fifty MPs, including ministers, the committee opposes direct elections to the European Assembly and economic and monetary union. It is critical of lack of government action to fulfil its own referendum promises.

Mr. Whitelaw said Mr. Benn, Secretary of State for the Environment, had been asked to support the committee and his position was clear. He said the committee was not a government body and its members were not Ministers.

Mr. Shindler said the committee was not a government body and its members were not Ministers. He said the committee was not a government body and its members were not Ministers.

# Plea for cut in Poulson sentence rejected

John Poulson, aged 65, the former architect, of Carleton Green, Pontefract, West Yorkshire, who has served 21 months of a seven-year sentence for corruption and plotting to corrupt, was refused leave by the Court of Appeal yesterday to appeal against his sentence.

After a two-hour plea by Mr. Gilbert Gray, QC, for a "modest" reduction in the architect's jail term, and a fresh plea for mercy for Mr. Poulson by Mr. William Hopkings, a former RAF chaplain to the Queen, Lord Justice Browne said: "The damage to the public interest caused by his offences is incalculable. In the judgment of this court we cannot possibly say that seven years is excessive."

Mr. Gray said: "Poulson has been punished in a number of ways. He is totally ruined professionally, he is legally bankrupt financially, and socially he is unrecognisable. The catalogue of catastrophe which has fallen upon him, albeit self-inflicted, is complete."

"When one looks at the catastrophic ruin of this man, nobody could say that the Court of Appeal would be condoning corruption by exercising its inherent mercy in this case."

# Radioactive waste drums concealed cannabis

Vast quantities of cannabis resin were smuggled into Britain in radioactive waste drums designed for the Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell, Mr. George Shindler, QC, for the prosecution, said at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

The method was one of many used by an international gang headed by a man referred to as "the doctor".

Each drum contained about £47,000 worth of the drug. Customs officials investigating the scheme also uncovered 10 cases said to contain shawls, but which in fact concealed cannabis resin with a street value of £230,000.

Mr. Shindler said the drums were adapted in Pakistan to conceal the drug. They were delivered to Harwell but taken out again by subterfuge and the drums were removed.

Raja Ghazi Khan, aged 48, of Hughenden Road, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, and Pransukh Dalsukh Kotak, aged 43, of Fryent Way, Kingsbury, London, pleaded guilty to conspiring to smuggle 10 cases containing cannabis resin into the country. Mr. Kotak also pleaded guilty to a further offence concerning cannabis smuggled in two drums.

Mr. Khan was jailed for three years and Mr. Kotak for four. Judge Clarke, QC, also recommended Mr. Khan for deportation and ordered Mr. Kotak to forfeit £14,525 to the customs.

On Friday the judge jailed Yusuf Ali, aged 48, for six years after he had pleaded guilty to smuggling cannabis in waste containers in 1973 and this year.

Mr. Ali, a director of Inspection and Reclamation Services, of Karachi, admitted that his company owned a drum that had been imported containing radioactive waste. It had been legitimately taken to Harwell and collected after the waste had been removed.

Inquiries at Harwell showed that he had been allowed to collect his drums after telling officials that the Pakistan customs required their return.

Mrs. Mary Ellis, aged 43, an American, formerly of Chalcott Gardens, Hampstead, London, was also before the court for drug offences and was jailed on Friday for three years.

Michael Hargreaves, of Fulham Road, Fulham, London, was jailed for two years. Judge Clarke told him he had probably been "seduced" by Mrs. Ellis into helping her.

Mr. Shindler said Mr. Kotak appeared to be one of the main members at the English end of both methods of smuggling and Mr. Khan was assisted in importing the shawls.

Mr. Kotak said he suggested that "the doctor" was a principal with Mr. Ali in smuggling the drugs and that Mr. Kotak was only the banker. He told the investigating officers that "the doctor" had approached him for help with the cases of shawls.

Mr. Khan told the investigators that Mr. Kotak asked him to help import the shawls. He had been promised £200 for his services but never got it.

Mr. James Williams, a customs officer, said Mr. Khan had met "the doctor" while in prison. "The doctor" was no longer in Britain but the authorities were anxious to interview him.

Questioned by Mr. Julian Priest, QC, for the defence, Mr. Williams said "the doctor" worked under several false names. He had an address in Uxbridge Road, Slough, Berkshire, where he had lived until recently.

The man was clearly the head of an international gang, he added. "He certainly organised the smuggling of cannabis from many countries."

When passing sentence, Judge Clarke told Mr. Khan and Mr. Kotak: "Had you contested this case and been disbelieved on oath there would have been no mitigation at all and your sentences would have been at least one third longer."

# Lawyer who beat his son jailed for 8 years

A man who lashed his son, aged 11, with electric flex until he bled was jailed for eight years yesterday after the judge at the Central Criminal Court, London, had told him: "In one part of you lives Satan."

The man, Herbert Tafara Musikavanhu, was to have been called to the Bar today by Gray's Inn.

The judge said he would see that Mr. Musikavanhu's Inn and the Senate of the Inns of Court and the Bar were told of the case "so that the Bar of England will never be disgraced by your name."

Sir Lionel Thompson, for the prosecution, said that before Mr. Musikavanhu carried out the almost ritualistic form of punishment, he tied his son to the bed and stripped and gagged him. He indulged in a pattern of savage beatings because of his son's real, or imaginary, mischievousness or dishonesty.

The boy was struck with a number of implements, including a hammer.

Mr. Musikavanhu, of Holbrook Road, Stratford, London, admitted causing grievous bodily harm to his son, Tichafa, between May 1, 1974, and April 26 this year.

Judge Brian Gibbons, QC, told him: "It has been said on your behalf you have always shown what one might call a good character. No doubt there are people who have, or at least show, good character, at least to the outside world. But in one part of you lives Satan."

# Jail terms of fire plot men halved

Two Irishmen, each jailed for 20 years for plotting a fire-bomb raid on a suburban shopping centre, had their sentences halved by the Court of Appeal yesterday and 10-year terms substituted.

Lord Widgery, Lord Chief Justice, sitting with Lord Justice James and Lord Justice Goff, quashed convictions against John Bartholomew and John Sylvester.

Mr. Bartholomew, aged 27, of Madeley Road, Ealing, and Mr. Sylvester, aged 31, of Fulham Court, Fulham, were jailed by Mr. Justice Melford Stevenson at the Central Criminal Court on March 18.

The trial came after the men were charged with plotting to place incendiary devices at several stores at Uxbridge, Middlesex. Six other Irishmen also received 20-year sentences in connection with IRA bomb plots in 1974 in London, Uxbridge and Maidenhead.

The trial judge publicly rebuked three defence QCs and their juniors for mud-slinging against police witnesses.

He suggested in court that the lawyers' fees from the legal aid fund should be disallowed. They were later reduced by a third.

The Court of Appeal quashed the convictions against Mr. Bartholomew and Mr. Sylvester. Lord Justice Goff said the men had been "misled" by their lawyers.

Mr. Bartholomew was sentenced to 10 years for plotting to cause explosions in central London, was refused leave to appeal against his conviction and 20-year sentence for his part in bomb plots and possessing explosive substances.

Hugh Patrick Gerard Cunningham, aged 27, of Arminger Road, Shepherd's Bush, also jailed for 20 years for plotting to cause explosions in central London, was refused leave to appeal against his conviction and 20-year sentence, but his brother, Robert, aged 24, of The Vale, Acton, had his conviction of plotting explosions at Uxbridge quashed and a conviction of conspiring to commit arson substituted.

His 20-year sentence for that offence was halved but he was refused leave to challenge his conviction and 20-year sentence for plotting explosions at Maidenhead.

Eddie O'Neill, aged 23, of Davisville Road, Shepherd's Bush, jailed for 20 years for his part in the London bomb plots, and Patrick Joseph Mulvey, aged 22, of Penyston Road, Maidenhead, jailed for 20 years for plotting explosions at Maidenhead and possessing explosives, were refused leave to appeal.

# Nurse loses claim for injury

A former nurse who injured her back while helping to lift an 18-stone patient lost a claim for damages against a hospital board in the High Court yesterday.

Mrs. Mary Steinhilb, of Oaklands Road, Epsom, Surrey, was injured six years ago in the emergency unit at West Hill Hospital, Dartford. She said the injury had ended her nursing career, leaving her in constant pain so that she could not even lift her two young children.

"She maintained that a mechanical lifting device should have been provided for such a heavy patient."

But Mr. Justice Kilner Brown said that as the law stood she could not prove that the South East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board was in breach.

"If I were able to give compensation on the basis of sympathy, this young lady would have as much as any judge could award," he said. "She was doing the best she could to help a severely injured old woman. She was carrying out her nursing duties in the highest tradition of her profession when she was hurt."

But it was not reasonable to expect hospital authorities, just because there was a risk that a nurse might injure her back when lifting a patient, to do something about it.

# £500,000 appeal by university

Edinburgh University students' union launched an appeal for £500,000 yesterday, to improve and expand facilities for its 10,000 students. It hopes to build a multipurpose hall to provide an entertainment and cultural centre which will also be available to Edinburgh, the Lothian region, and other organisations for conferences and dinners.

In the appeal brochure, the Duke of Edinburgh, the university's chancellor, says the biggest slice of the resources for recent expansion went into academic buildings, while community buildings tended to be neglected.

# Kidney machine airlift

An RAF helicopter lifted a kidney machine cabin on to prepared foundations in a back garden at Heathcote Road, Whitnash, Warwickshire yesterday. It will be used by Mr. Paul Purrewal, aged 31, and enable him to lead an almost normal life.

# Life sentence is revoked so man can go to hospital

Mr. Justice Mals, yesterday revoked what he himself had described as a wholly inappropriate life sentence on John Brazil, convicted last month of the manslaughter of his wife on the ground of diminished responsibility. The judge substituted an order under the Mental Health Act for Mr. Brazil's unlimited admission to St. Lawrence's Hospital, Bodmin, Cornwall.

This follows a decision last week by staff at the psychiatric hospital in Bodmin to allow Mr. Brazil to be admitted. Staff at other hospitals had refused to have him.

The workers at Glenside mental hospital in Bristol threatened to strike when the judge first ordered Mr. Brazil to be sent there on October 3. The judge reluctantly revoked his original order on October 30, saying he had no alternative but to make the wholly inappropriate sentence of life imprisonment. He could revoke the order with the next 28 days, he added, if a suitable hospital was found.

He interrupted his High Court business at Liverpool yesterday to change the sentence again, after being told that the Bodmin hospital would take Mr. Brazil. He said: "I thank those who have looked after him. All those who have taken part in rendering his admission to hospital are to be commended for their humanity."

Nurses' choice: The Confederation of Health Service Employees decided yesterday that nurses should be able to choose whether they want to work with or near abnormal offenders in mental hospitals if they consider safety and security provisions are not adequate. The decision arises from Mr. Brazil's case.

The decision, by the union's national executive, is subject to the discretion of the local branch and will continue until it is satisfied "that the level of the treatment facilities does not expose nursing staff to unacceptable degrees of bodily danger."

# Scientists' doubts about 'monster'

By Penny Symon

Scientists in London were sceptical yesterday about the existence of a monster in Loch Ness.

A team from the Natural History Museum, which has examined the series of underwater photographs taken by researchers from the Boston Academy of Applied Science, believe that they prove nothing.

Dr. J. G. Sheals, keeper of zoology, Dr. G. B. Corbet, deputy keeper of zoology, Dr. P. H. Greenwood, fish section, Department of Zoology, Dr. H. W. Ball, keeper of palaeontology; and Dr. A. J. Charrig, Curator of Fossil Reptiles, have undertaken not to comment in detail on the photographs until they are released next month at an Edinburgh symposium, which will be attended by Dr. Corbet.

But their general conclusion is that none of the photographs is sufficiently informative to establish the existence, far less the identity, of a large living animal in the loch.

"The photographs were interesting, and we examined them for about 10 days, and we took them very seriously indeed," Dr. Sheals said. "But we came to the conclusion that they proved nothing. I feel that the possibility of there being a very large animal in the loch is very low indeed, and the photographs, four separate shots, did nothing to dispel my theory."

Dr. Ball thought that, inadvertently, the photographs might be of something familiar seen in unfamiliar circumstances. "I should very much like to see photographs of familiar objects such as logs, or plastic bags, which were taken in unfamiliar circumstances, such as under water," he said.

# Taxi man fined over method of charging journey

Kenneth Kulai, aged 35, a taxi driver, of Covebury Street, Brighton, was fined £8 by Brighton magistrates yesterday for charging a passenger for journey time and not distance.

He denied two offences against local by-laws, claiming that he could choose whether to charge by distance or time.

Later Mr. Reginald Betts, chairman of the Brighton branch of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said he would seek union advice on the implications of the decision.

# The Far East: It doesn't seem so far with us

Not when you fly direct, with but a short stopover at Kuwait. Not when the hours fly by, with the care and courtesy of our Golden Girls. And little pleasures like a select gourmet menu for delightful wining and dining. All in the midst of a bright, comfortable decor. So that when you reach Kuala Lumpur, it will seem closer than you imagined. And you arrive fresher than you'd expect. Ready to tackle the business of whatever awaits you.

The Far East. It doesn't seem so far with MAS. Not with our touch of gold. Departures every Tuesday and Friday at 7.30 p.m. from London.



A Touch of Gold. MAS. An airline system.

25-27 St. George Street, Hanover Square, London W1R 9BA. Tel: Reservations 01 629 5891/4. Operated in co-operation with BA.



## HOME NEWS

# Assembly proposed by Tories would initiate legislation without Westminster's approval

From a Staff Reporter

Edinburgh  
The Scottish Conservatives' devolution committee yesterday published its proposals for the scope of the Scottish assembly. The committee declared that all Scottish legislation should go to the assembly, with no discretion reserved to the Government to exclude particular Bills. A block grant should be allocated by the Secretary of State for Scotland.

The committee opposed the establishment of an executive or Scottish government drawn from the assembly. It said that any such separate government for Scotland without parallel structures for England and Wales would be the United Kingdom's death knell. It would create a huge imbalance between the relationship of Scotland to Westminster and that of England to Wales.

Running through the proposals is the objective of maintaining Britain's unity. Mr Michael Ancram, vice-chairman of the party in Scotland and a member of the devolution committee, said there were few advantages and many dangers in an assembly cut off from Westminster.

The committee believed that after the Government had formally introduced purely Scottish Bills in Parliament they should be sent immediately to the assembly for second reading, committee stage and report stage. If a Scottish Bill was refused a second reading by the assembly the Government must amend or withdraw it. That would ensure the assembly's power to prevent

legislation that it believed to be against Scottish interests.

Once a Bill had passed through the assembly it would go to Parliament to allow MPs, in particular Scottish MPs, to debate its provisions and determine whether a third reading should be given.

A statement from the committee issued yesterday said the assembly should also be entitled to initiate its own legislation without approval of the British Government. Its passage would be identical with that of government legislation, with similar power of review reserved for Parliament.

The strength behind those proposals would be an assembly with authority to amend or reject Scottish legislation coming from Westminster and vice versa.

The committee feared that a fully autonomous assembly as proposed by Lord Kilbrandon would mean a single-chamber legislature, unique in the United Kingdom, with no means of reviewing or improving legislation.

"We have seen again and again how a second chamber can improve the quality of legislation and where both chambers are elected there can be no democratic objection," the statement said.

The committee also believed that a separate Scottish government drawn from the assembly would be excessively bureaucratic and costly to the British taxpayer.

The Government had committed itself to retaining the Secretary of State for Scotland

with certain executive responsibilities. Accordingly there would be two Scottish executives, the Secretary of State and the Scottish Government, each with their own civil servants and buildings, leading to duplication, extra expense and continual confusion.

Such a difficulty would not be ended by removing the Secretary of State's remaining executive powers. He would remain in the British Cabinet as a political enforcer, or his office would be abolished and Scotland would lose the invaluable benefit of a permanent place in the British Cabinet.

The assembly should be able to summon Scottish ministers for the fullest scrutiny and interrogation. That would ensure a far greater control over the executive than was possible at Westminster at present.

On the financial side, the committee advocated a block grant from the Treasury, leaving it to the Secretary of State with the advice of the assembly to determine how it should be allocated.

Concluding the statement, the committee said it believed it essential that devolution should not split the people of Scotland into two bitter camps. "We believe our proposals will meet the genuine and legitimate aspirations of the majority of Scots and help to bridge the dangerous gulf that is becoming only too apparent both in Scotland and the United Kingdom as a whole."

The proposals are to be submitted to the Conservative Party leadership.

"Phoney war" forecast: The

Liberals' newly appointed parliamentary spokesman for devolution in the United Kingdom, Mr Russell Johnston, leader of the Scottish Liberal Party, said in Glasgow yesterday that he would be giving up his post as party spokesman on foreign affairs and he would not be returning to the European Parliament, at least not for two or three years.

He said he would be concentrating on what he saw as the most important issue to dominate domestic politics in Scotland and indeed throughout the United Kingdom for years. The Scottish Liberal Party, he declared, was in better heart than it had ever been, certainly since the early 1960s, and it would play a full and vigorous part in the campaign for devolution.

He said we were entering a period of the phoney war in politics. The Scottish National Party said the Government's delay in bringing out the devolution Bill was intolerable and that the Government must be defeated, but that did not accord with what their leader, Mr Donald Stewart, had said.

The SNP was internally divided about what it should do. But would the defeat of the Government bring devolution any nearer? The answer must be "No". It was quite clear that the country did not want another general election at this moment. This was not the time for looking at ways to defeat the Government, but what one should do was to try to weld together the devolutionists in all parties to ensure the best possible package in the shortest possible time.

## Regionalist world government is proclaimed at a stately home

### Wessex flies its flag

From Philip Howard

Longleat

Lord Weymouth hoisted the flag of Wessex UDI and regionalist world government over his stately, parapetted roof yesterday. The flag consists of a golden wyvern on a black background, and it had to be hauled down and rehoisted several times for the insatiable cameras.

Lord Weymouth was dressed in his colourful regional costume: earrings, wrynan necklace, leather studded jacket, hair in a pony tail tied with a crimson bow, and bare feet. He said to the world's press, or at any rate to four separate BBC radio and television crews present: "I want to present what is happening at Longleat today as something that is happening nationwide, worldwide, and world-wide."

He was accordingly supported by a panel of illustrious regionalists at their wits' end about the state of the world. They included the editor of TV Times, a retired solicitor from Shepton Mallet, and Mrs Mia Lord, secretary of the Association of World Federalists, an enthusiastic American who described herself as "BA, cum laude".

Lord Weymouth's regionalist manifesto for the world is of such intricate elaboration that it would need a special supply of ink to do it justice. It includes such millenarian aims as: the outlawry of national armies; an international language derived by computer from all known linguistic stocks; and a world government



Lord Weymouth: Elaborate aims.

collecting its annual world welfare tax by armed force, if necessary.

Hereditary titles and inherited wealth will be abolished, and a limit will be placed on individual earnings for a year. £9,999 per annum is suggested as appropriate in the present state of inflation.

The world government, called the Assembly of Equals and consisting of about 500 regional ambassadors, will be based in Sinai. Berlin will become the capital of a Europe in which East and West are united. And, no doubt, eventually the wolf will dwell with the lamb, the leopard will lie down with the kid, and a little child shall lead them.

## Labour is up against the wall in Scotland

Continued from page 1

The fact that, according to government reports, the city has the worst record of urban decay and social deprivation in Britain is not helping Labour workers to rally support. "The nationalists have grown into a kind of solid alternative. People are asking questions about the benefits of a United Kingdom party," another Labour member said.

"They may be committed Labour supporters, but some prefer the SNP line on such subjects as North Sea oil." On the threshold of Glasgow, in the new town of Cumbernauld, there is a strong warning to Labour of how a fully organised nationalist campaign might overturn a safe Labour constituency. Since 1967 the nationalists have held a majority on the local district council and have now won both regional and parliamentary seats.

Mr Arthur Houston, former chairman of the Labour Party in Cumbernauld and for many years an active socialist, said: "We regrouped and regrouped and fought every election at every level, but the Labour Party was defeated every time. It lost control and has now ceased to function effectively."

The SNP had also aroused out of the SNP line on such subjects as North Sea oil. In the new town of Cumbernauld, there is a strong warning to Labour of how a fully organised nationalist campaign might overturn a safe Labour constituency. Since 1967 the nationalists have held a majority on the local district council and have now won both regional and parliamentary seats.

Mr Houston said: "The SNP had also aroused out of the SNP line on such subjects as North Sea oil. In the new town of Cumbernauld, there is a strong warning to Labour of how a fully organised nationalist campaign might overturn a safe Labour constituency. Since 1967 the nationalists have held a majority on the local district council and have now won both regional and parliamentary seats."

Interest in tenants' associations and community councils is growing along with the cost of living in council housing and the size of rate bills. The numbers attending public meetings are no longer measured in hundreds, and the tone is generally more protesting than political. The pressure is on the Labour Party, which admits that active supporters are too few and often too elderly.

The party also suffers a brisk turnover of members. People are rehoused from Shettleston and move from the district, while redevelopment of Shettleston's bad housing areas costs the party good members, workers, and more public agents. Mr David Marshall, secretary of the local Labour Party and a Strathclyde councillor, believes the days are gone when support for the party was automatic.

By the simple expedient of selling its headquarters, Shettleston Labour Party has moved out of debt for the first time for 10 years and all affiliation fees have been paid. Now there is the money to campaign, but only 20 fully committed regular campaigners among a electorate of more than 38,000. The number rises at general election time but recruiting has rarely balanced the drift away.

"Even so I am optimistic," Mr Marshall said. "We can only make headway, and the nationalists tend to annoy people with their motor cavalcades and a few leaflets which have nothing specific to Shettleston."

## Yard officers to change jobs in promotion scheme

By Clive Borrell

Sir Robert Mark, Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, gave details yesterday of sweeping changes in the force's promotion structure.

Detectives in the rank of constable and sergeant in the 3,500-strong CID branch will be able to gain swifter promotion if they agree to return to uniform duty. If they refuse to leave plain-clothes duty they may face a long spell without promotion. Those who do make the change to uniform duty could be considered after 12 months for posting back to the detective branch.

Officers already in the uniform and traffic branches may also be transferred to the CID on promotion and they also may on request revert to their former branches after a year.

This new scheme comes after a three-and-a-half-years study by senior Scotland Yard officers and fulfils the avowed policy of Sir Robert when he was appointed commissioner in April, 1972.

Then he said: "I believe that better coordination of effort and better supervision would be achieved if the organ-

ization did not so sharply separate the work of the officers engaged in the maintenance of public order, criminal investigation, and traffic control."

The changes would help to stimulate public confidence in the force, Sir Robert said yesterday, although he accepted that a few "die-in-the-wool" detectives might not readily agree to the scheme.

A grave mistake was made in the Metropolitan Police in 1878 when the CID was made almost autonomous, Sir Robert added. "All sorts of disadvantages have resulted from this."

The new structure would mean that within the next 15 years all senior officers would have had detective training and experience, which would instil confidence in junior ranks.

The scheme will be brought into effect on January 1 next year and it is expected that at least 200 men will be changing duties within the next 12 months.

Suggestions that the changes would interfere with the continuity of information to detectives were dismissed as "rubbish" by Sir Robert.

## Police complaint board is proposed

By Our Political Staff

A police complaint board is to be set up under the Police Bill, published yesterday by the Home Secretary. It would receive copies of reports on investigations into complaints under the Police Act, 1964, and would have the power, in certain circumstances, to require disciplinary charges to be preferred or to be heard by a disciplinary tribunal on which the board is represented.

The Bill would require a chief police officer to make sure that an investigation of a complaint was reported to the board, with an indication whether disciplinary charges had been preferred, unless the Director of Public Prosecutions is dealing with criminal proceedings.

Another Bill published yesterday, the Freshwater and Salmon Fisheries (Scotland) Bill, is designed to provide more sport for anglers.

The Fair Employment (Northern Ireland) Bill, published yesterday in the Lords, provides for the promotion of equal opportunity in work of people of different religions, and makes it unlawful for an employer to discriminate on grounds of religious belief or politics.

## Explosive find

A lance-corporal has been granted bail by the police after the discovery of plastic explosive in married quarters at Salamanca Park, Aldershot.

## Jet crash on car inquest opened

The investigation into the crash that killed a mother and five schoolgirls when a Hawker Siddeley 125 Executive jet air crashed yesterday at Guildford, Surrey, last Thursday, is expected to take six weeks, a coroner said yesterday.

The inquest at Guildford, was opened and adjourned after evidence of identification had been given. Lieutenant Colonel George McEwan, the coroner, said the six people in the car died from multiple injuries.

## Railway plan approved

The Peak District National Park plan to buy an 11-mile stretch of the former Midland railway near Buxton, Derbyshire, for use as a walking, riding and cycling route, has been approved.

## Bravery award

Mr Geoffrey Preece, aged 19, of Wellesley Road, Gloucester, who received 50 stitches after saving a woman from being murdered, was given the Certificate of Bravery of the Carnegie Hero Fund yesterday.

## Balloon men return

Donald Cameron, aged 38, and Major Christopher Davey, aged 40, who established a new world record by spending 19 hours 56 minutes in a hot air balloon arrived back in London yesterday.

# HOW FAR CAN YOU GET FOR £1 THESE DAYS?

ANDORRA  4 minutes	AUSTRALIA  57 seconds	BELGIUM  4 minutes	CANADA  1 minute 20 seconds
CYPRUS  2 minutes 12 seconds	DENMARK  2 minutes 50 seconds	FINLAND  2 minutes 50 seconds	FRANCE  4 minutes
GERMANY  2 minutes 50 seconds	GREECE  2 minutes 12 seconds	HONG KONG  57 seconds	ISRAEL  57 seconds
ITALY  2 minutes 50 seconds	LUXEMBOURG  4 minutes	MONACO  4 minutes	NETHERLANDS  4 minutes
NEW ZEALAND  57 seconds	NORWAY  2 minutes 50 seconds	SINGAPORE  57 seconds	SOUTH AFRICA  57 seconds
SPAIN  2 minutes 50 seconds	SWEDEN  2 minutes 50 seconds	SWITZERLAND  2 minutes 50 seconds	U.S.A.  1 minute 20 seconds

You probably know there are some international phone calls you can dial direct.

But do you know just how many countries you can dial direct?

Or how many cities in those countries you can dial direct?

Or, most important of all, how little direct dialling can cost?

**HOW MANY COUNTRIES?** At the moment, if you're on an exchange with International Dialling—about 60% of telephone users already are, and the list is constantly growing—there are 26 countries you can dial direct.

Alphabetically, they range from Andorra to the USA. Geographically, they stretch round the world. And there are more joining the system all the time.

Cyprus and Finland, for example, became available as recently as November, 17th.

**HOW MANY CITIES?** There is a school of thought that thinks international direct dialling is confined to European capital cities.

Well, Wagga Wagga is a long way from Europe, and is certainly not a capital city, but you can dial straight through from the UK.

The same is true of Oberammergau in Germany, Skoelvik in Denmark, and Fort Worth, Texas.

In most countries, anywhere linked to the automatic network can be dialled.

Which means that literally tens of thousands of places, throughout the length and breadth of Europe and North America, are within your reach.

**HOW MUCH?** Naturally, the price is going to depend on how far, how long and when you call.

As with domestic calls, there are major bargains to be had during Cheap Rate. But one thing is almost certainly true, wherever and whenever you call.

It's cheaper than you think. Probably a good deal cheaper. Three minutes to Zurich, for example, costs about £1.05.

Two minutes to Hong Kong will cost you £2.10.

New York costs 75p a minute. Or 56p during Cheap Rate. And Wagga Wagga, in the Australian outback, £1.05 a minute. And remember—the shorter the call, the cheaper the cost. If, for example, you can say what you have to say to someone in Brussels in 20 seconds, you'll have changed out of 10p.

**HOW EASY?** Your Telephone Dialling Code Book contains basic information about international direct dialling, including a list of countries which can be dialled, and the dialling codes for the main towns. Which are much the same as inland codes, if a little longer.

If you want a more comprehensive list of dialling codes for a particular country, or details of international charges, we'll be happy to send you one of our special booklets. Just dial 100 and ask for Freefone 2013.

## INTERNATIONAL DIRECT DIALLING. THE WORLD AT YOUR FINGER TIPS.



Post Office Telecommunications

Calls are charged in units of 3p; the charges shown are based on the approximate cost per minute to the nearest penny exclusive of VAT and do not apply to coinbox calls.

هاتفك من الاصل



## WEST EUROPE

# Seven men remanded on explosion plot charge

is coming from our Correspondent  
election" Southampton  
Strict security precautions  
for the were taken at Southampton  
Magistrate's Court yesterday  
branches in the city and  
uncioning in well the anti-terror  
ship was building a long list of peligrant  
ngly but when the discovery of the  
long life came in the next eight days ago  
is imprudent appeared in court  
the financial Car parking was banned out  
at present, the held the court house and inside  
the party would dozen detectives stood with  
their backs to the door of the  
east end of the court. The men were  
in has long of queue into the dock  
eat and has All were charged with con-  
ing and has preparing in Southampton with  
movement of others unknown to cause an  
has been its explosion in the United King-  
at the last before the war likely to endanger life or  
part from the report between January 1, 1974,  
majority and yesterday.  
deston party. The men, who all live in  
Southampton, and were re-  
will have a standing in custody until re-  
reception have a major role in the  
McQuaid, aged 33, of Shirley  
Government; Francis Walsh, aged 33, of  
murt, aged 33, of Acacia Road; Anthony  
Madden, aged 34, of Cosack  
Green and Cyril McShan, aged  
sternly at the court. The men were  
receive from the  
in tenants' a Road; William Baker, aged 32,  
community com of Emeraldale Road, and Ber-  
nouncil house of and Bernard Joseph McCaffery, aged  
to bills. The 35, of Albion Towers.  
public meet- Thirty-five men and a woman  
measured to had been found hidden in  
the one is an Albion Towers, Southampton.  
is not pri Thirty-seven have been released  
sch adm in the and two are still in custody.  
are too few and  
city also suffers  
member. A  
from Shille  
will appear today.

Mr. Basil Acott, a commander at Scotland Yard who retired in 1969 and led inquiries into the A6 murder in 1961, is to be paid substantial libel damages by Times Newspapers.

Mr Acott had sued in the High Court over three articles in *The Sunday Times* in 1971 and 1974 which cast grave doubts on whether James Hanratty, who was executed for the murder, was in fact guilty. Mr Justice Davies was told yesterday.

Mr Richard Hartley, counsel for Mr Acott, said: "The first article suggested that at the time of the trial Mr Acott not only knew the existence of evidence which pointed away from Hanratty, but that he had deliberately withheld that vital evidence and had therefore behaved with gross impropriety."

Mr Hartley said that since the trial Mr Acott had assiduously refrained from commenting on the theories put forward by the defence, "because he did not wish to cause further distress to Miss Valerie Storie (the main prosecution witness) or Mr Hanratty's parents."

He had hoped that the publicity caused by two *Sunday Times* articles in 1971 and 1974 had died down, but then a third article, written like the other two, by Mr Lewis Chester, was published in March last year. Mr Hartley added: "By now Mr Acott's patience must have frayed and he was determined to clear his name once and for all."

He published a report that concluded that the case against Hanratty remained overwhelming. Mr Acott trusted that it would finally put an end to further speculation.

Mr Edward Aisente, for *The Newspapers* and Mr Chester said that, while they had all denied that the articles had meaning put upon them by Mr Acott, they had always accepted that they had been suggesting that Mr Acott had a right to anything other than complete propriety as an investigating officer and witness.

"The defendants fully accepted the jurisdiction of the court as murder," Mr Acott began with the thoroughness, devoted to duty and honesty that was expected from an officer of his skill and reputation. "I apologise to him for the distress and inconvenience he has suffered," counsel said.

The judge gave leave for record of the case to be withdrawn.

After the hearing Mr Aisente issued a statement to the press in which he said: "I hope the press will understand that, now that there have been these statements in court, it is right for me to remain silent, as I have to do."

At the time of the murder, August, 1961, Mr Acott was detective superintendent.

By Diana Geddes  
The law forbidding tobacco  
Fourteen of the 50 thought it  
was illegal to sell tobacco to a  
Children and Young  
Act, 1933.

ists to sell cigarettes to children under the age of 16 is being widely broken, a survey carried out by the Opinion Research Corporation for the Smoking and Health (Ash) shows.

Fifty tobacconists around the country (but excluding Scotland) were visited by 50 boys and girls aged between 15 and 16 and all clearly looking under 16. Forty-three sold them cigarettes.

The same 50 tobacconists were questioned 50 days later about their knowledge of the law. Only 16 answered correctly that it was illegal to sell cigarettes to children under 16; 12 of them were proprietors or managers of shops that had earlier sold cigarettes to a child.

child under 16. But the common view, held by 24 of the shopkeepers, was that it was illegal for the children to buy cigarettes. There is in fact no law preventing children buying or possessing cigarettes. These thoughts there was no longer any restriction on the sale of tobacco to children.

Announcing the results of the survey at a press conference at the Grosvenor Hotel, Professor Charles Fletcher, chairman of Ash, called on tobacco manufacturers and trade organisations to press for tougher legislation regarding the housing of shops and the number of retail outlets. Firm instructions should be issued to all tobacconists to display notices stating that it was illegal for them to sell cigarettes to children under 16 under the provisions of section 7 of the

Professor Fletcher would also like to see a fine of £2 for a first offence and £5 for second offences, and more powers for the police to search tobacconists' premises under the 1933 Act. 28 of whom were found by the age of 14 to be already smoking "that meant at least twice a week he said. Evidence showed that 50 per cent of the children expected to become smokers.

Mr William Mollwo, MP for Barking, North London, said he had been brought in making it a child under 16 to possess tobacco.

British Rail expects to save £171,000 by cutting services

The work done by the  
5. The following are  
London area cuts on  
Western Region which  
save £500,000.

The region is now to vi  
draw 37 trains in Avon, De  
and Cornwall and other servi  
will be altered. The change w  
affect mostly branch-line s  
vices.

Details of the cuts, whic  
form part of British Rail's ov  
all campaigns to reduce cos  
have been sent to the unions.

The branch line mo  
affected will be the one betwe  
Bristol and Severn. A  
Fourteen out of 40 services  
to be withdrawn. Three f  
trains will run between Exe  
and Barnstaple, and two tra  
fewer between Exeter and  
Exmouth, although there w  
be a new late evening servi  
each direction.

Of the Liskeard-Loose bran  
two out of nine services ea  
are to be withdrawn, whil  
Liskeard will be cut betwe  
Looe. Liskeard and St Aust

Mr Martin Jayson, who was given permission by a High

Court judge last month to smack his son, aged 10, because the boy had become a "little horror" was granted a decree nisi in the Family Division of the High Court yesterday on the ground of the breakdown of his marriage because of his wife's unreasonable behaviour.

Mr Harold Law, counsel for Mr Jayson, said: "There has been no further trouble from the boy—it acted like a charm."

The Court of Appeal yesterday quashed the conviction.

Allen Harry Gobin, aged 38, of Greenmoor Road, Eufield, London, on a charge of murdering his son, aged 10, and ordered a new trial, because of fresh evidence. Mr Gobin was sentenced to life imprisonment a year ago.

Lord Justice Browne said it was now clear that Mr Gobin's wife had made inconsistent statements.

A shop owner was fined £100 at Oxford yesterday for putting up a sign which read "No dogs allowed".

indecent jeans patch on display in his window. Dennis Brown, owner of D & A Fashions, of Cowley Road, Oxford, said after the trial that he thought the patches, bought by young people to sew on to their jeans were "just a big laugh".

The patches carry pictures, usually accompanied by a slogan.

Mr Brown, aged 33, pleaded guilty to exhibiting an indecent picture in his shop window. An alternative charge of exhibiting an obscene picture was dismissed.

Mr Eric Auckland, for Mr Brown, said the charges were brought under the Indecent Publications Act, 1869, when acceptable standards were considerably different from those applying in 1975.

It was not the patch itself that was the cause of the offence. "You could buy far more indecent things in any shop in Oxford," he said. "What was wrong was having it in the window where people could see it."

From David Cross  
Brussels, Nov. 24  
Under pressure from the  
British Government, the European  
Community agreed today  
that, retaining of value added  
next stage of harmonization. At  
the same time, pressure has  
built up in Denmark, for  
example, for the introduction  
of a new tax, as a means of  
fighting inflation.

The next stage of VAT harmonization, which was under discussion in Brussels today by ministers responsible for taxation policy, will be an agreed system of support for calculating future contributions by member states to part of the Community's budget. Under an agreement reached in 1970, the Community eventually will be financed by a number of taxes on agricultural values and the revenue of an up to 1 per cent rate of value-added tax.

The aim of this so-called "own resources" system is to encourage member states to make their contributions to the budget are more fairly distributed than at present. The system will be due to be introduced at the beginning of this year but was delayed because of the Nine's failure to agree such good and bad "view" would be used for

Edmund Dell, the Paymaster General, made it clear that Britain reserved the right to extend zero-rating to new areas if this was required. He said the support of British, the Danes and the Italians.

However, Mr Henri Simonet, the European Commissioner for Fiscal Affairs, gave a warning that any such move could lead to a new battle with the European Court of Justice.

On the equally delicate question of small traders, the Nine agreed that a special system would have to be worked out for a small number of those states which have a relatively high limit of VAT exemption for small businesses. This would be a matter of principle, and which have VAT limits of £5,000 and £12,000 respectively compared with much lower limits in most other member states.

**From Our Correspondent**  
**Berlin, Nov 24**

The American, British and French commandants today accused the East Germans of "cruel and excessive use of force against an unarmed man", following the shooting by border guards of a man trying to cross into West Berlin on Friday.

In a statement, the commandants said this was completely unjustified and an inhuman act. The incident follows a number of recent reports of shots being fired apparently at people trying to escape from East Germany.

By Roger Berthoud                      should receive outright  
The West German Govern-              and so on.

ment would like the EEC countries to harmonize the terms on which they grant bilateral aid to all developing countries, agreeing to the extension of aid to non-aligned countries like India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.

This emerged yesterday when Herr Egon Bahr, the Minister for Economic Cooperation, visited Mr Reginald Prentice, the Minister for Overseas Development, in London.

Mr Prentice was somewhat categorical in disclosing that Bonn would like to see the standardization of such matters as the duration and interest rate on loans, which countries

He conceded that there should be some harmonization; but he feared it would be some time before this could be established, while the Community should be making assistance available as quickly as possible to countries not associated with the EEC through the Lomé convention.

Bonn's ministers agreed that the two problems should be thrashed out at a council meeting of EEC development ministers not later than February or March. The German minister, however, was reluctant to the reluctance of Herr Schmidt, the Federal Chancellor to approve any additional EEC expenditure.

From Michael Hornsby  
Brussels, Nov 24

The European Commission  
likely to give a "warm,  
cautious" response, probabl

early January, to Greece's request for membership of the Community, according to informed sources here.

It is not expected that the Commission will make any very specific proposals on a timetable for Greek entry. The Greeks have indicated that they would like to join the Community in 1974, but that this is not more than two years.

The Commission's assessment of the implications of Greek membership, on which work is still continuing, will probably be completed by the end of the year. Sir Christopher Soames, the Commissioner for External Relations, returns from sick leave on January 5. It will then be possible to inform the Council of Ministers.

Apart from the economic problems of integrating Greece into the Community, the Commission will also have to give considerable importance to the

From Our Own Correspondent  
Rome, Nov. 24  
A proposal is being formulated by the Italian judiciary to introduce a new class of unpaid judges to deal with minor cases.

The suggestion was prompted by the huge backlog of unheard cases and the shortage in many cases of judges, trained for a short dispute, transferred from a port which the higher council of the judiciary is preparing to place before Parliament next month.

The object is to bring to the national parliament a full detail the serious crisis from which the judicial system is suffering. By June, the backlog of criminal cases had reached 1,863,799, with 1,077,375 civil cases.

This total was caused partly by the period of protest by the judges in March when they refused to rule and slowed down proceedings, but their action in no way detracts from the force of their argument that the situation is so serious because of the lack of a thorough overhauling of the structure of the judicial system.

The proposed justices of the peace would be known as "local judges" and be appointed for a maximum period of one year by the higher council. They would be given some remuneration on the basis of the amount of time spent on the bench, but they would receive no salary and would not belong to the profession.

It is expected that the report will also seek to increase the number of decision of investigation judges and to increase the number of judges in some courts that now consist of a bench of three.

—Kraljevo, Yugoslavia, Nov. 10.—Five people were killed and more than 40 injured today when a local bus with 51 passengers fell down a ravine.

Now you can be  
twice the manager  
you think you are.

In today's hard competitive world, hunch    The rugged, impact-resis

In today's hard competitive world, hunch and rule-of-thumb are far too chancy and time is always your enemy. For these and a thousand other reasons, you need the versatile new **HP-22** from Hewlett-Packard. You need it badly; you need it now.

The rugged, impact-resistant case fits snugly into your hand. Keys are positive. Procedures are simple and logical. The ingenious HP-22 automatically stores intermediate answers and re-introduces them in the right places: so you hardly ever even have to take notes.

**FREE answer book**  
Nor need you worry if your maths are a little rusty. The HP-22 package includes a comprehensive 148-page *Owners' Manual* which is virtually a business course in its own right. Apart from operating and caring for the calculator, it explains the financial theories needed for decision-making and provides numerous examples in the fields of business, finance and statistics.

**Complete-ready to use**  
HP-22 also comes with carrying case, rechargeable batteries, charger/main adaptor and a full year's guarantee. It's all part of the uncompromising quality and value you expect from a distinguished member of 'the first family'. Hewlett-Packard, a world leader in high-technology electronics, originated the advanced pocket calculator and have already produced more than one million of them.

**NOW—return the coupon for full details of the HP-22 and address of your nearest stockist.**

**Abstract**

**Hewlett-Packard Ltd., Enquiry Dept. M22A,  
Winnersh, Wokingham, Berks. RG11 5AR.**

Please send me full details of the HP-22 and the address of my nearest stockist.

**Position**

Company/Institution

Address

•

## Postscript

**Sales and service from 172 offices in 65 countries.**

King Street Lane, Winnersh, Wokingham, Berks. RG11 5AR.



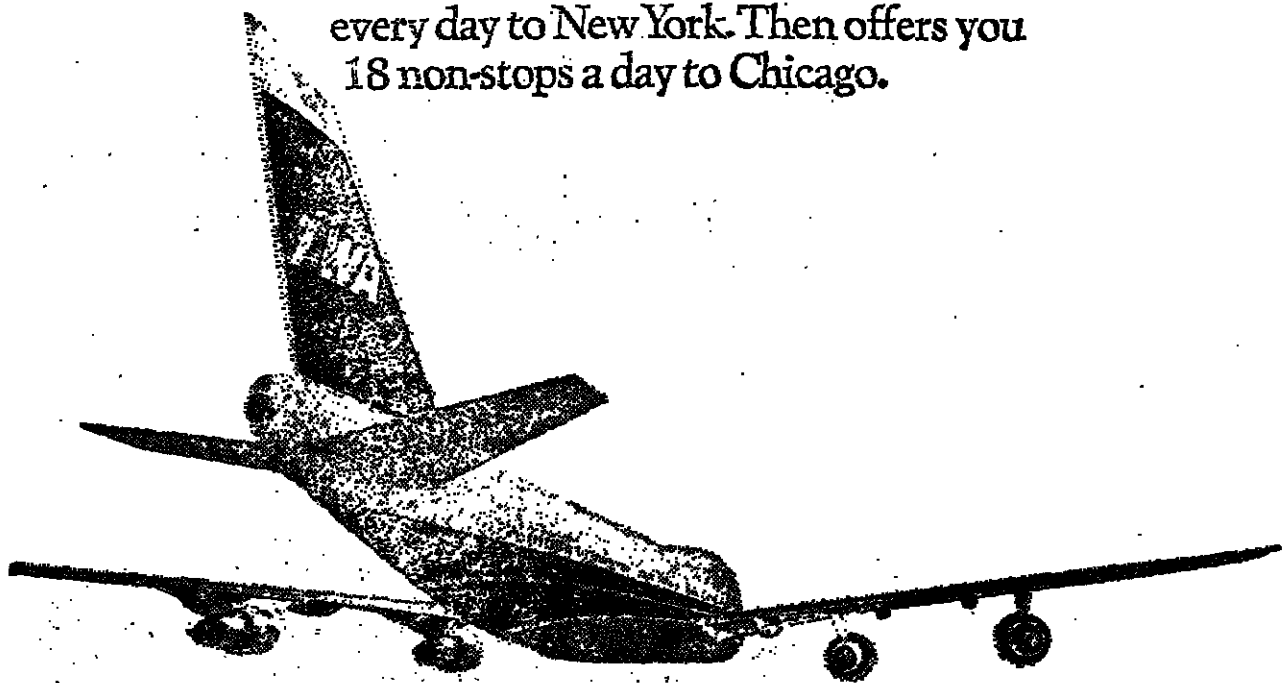
# ONLY TWA OFFERS SERVICE LIKE THIS TO CHICAGO.

**LONDON-CHICAGO.**  
TWA flies non-stop 747's to Chicago 5 days a week.

**LONDON-PHILADELPHIA-CHICAGO.**  
TWA flies non-stop every day to Philadelphia. Then offers you 6 non-stops a day to Chicago.

**LONDON-BOSTON-CHICAGO.**  
TWA flies non-stop every day to Boston. Then offers you 6 non-stops a day to Chicago.

**LONDON-NEW YORK-CHICAGO.**  
TWA flies non-stop 747's and 707's every day to New York. Then offers you 18 non-stops a day to Chicago.



## WEST EUROPE

### Lisbon awaits outcome of power struggle for control of Army region

From Michael Knipe  
Lisbon, Nov 24

Lisbon industrial workers staged a two-hour strike today as Portugal waited the outcome of the struggle by military factions for the control of the Lisbon military region. The Revolutionary Council, the country's supreme legislative body, was meeting this evening to reconsider who should hold the key post.

The council decided on Friday that General Orelto Sariva de Carvalho, the commander of Copcon, the internal security command, should relinquish his other position as commander of the Lisbon region to placate the moderate sixth Provisional Government, which is on strike because of the lack of military backing from the leftist general. Left-wing units in the region, however, made it clear they would not accept the authority of the officer named to the post. Captain Vasco Lourenço, a leading member of the group of nine moderates in the military leadership.

General de Carvalho claimed in an interview Portuguese television last night to have vetoed the appointment of Captain Lourenço personally because he was identified too strongly with the moderate faction. He accused Admiral Pinheiro de Azevedo, the Prime Minister, and his Government of trying to blackmail President Costa Gomes.

With the Government continuing the strike action it began on Thursday, a group calling itself the Unitary Movement of Intellectual Workers in Defence of the Revolution has begun proceedings to sue the Government under the penal code for abandoning its public function.

The group said it considered the action of the ministers was undermining internal security and amounted to a crime of ministerial irresponsibility. Under the penal code of pre-revolutionary Portugal, the crime carried the penalty of the suspension of civil rights.

Lisbon, Nov 24.—Bombs today destroyed a transmitting station of the national radio network and a ceramics factory controlled by pro-communists in the northern town of Chaves.

—UPI.

—UPI.

### Crippled American cruiser towed into Sicilian port

From Peter Nichols  
Rome, Nov 24

The American missile cruiser Belknap, badly damaged in a collision with the aircraft carrier John F. Kennedy, was towed into the Sicilian port of Augusta early today.

American officers were still tightlipped about the accident on Saturday night, which cost at least four lives and more than 40 men injured.

Most of the superstructure of the Belknap was destroyed, partly by the impact with the carrier and partly by the fire which raged after the crash for some two and a half hours.

Survivors in a Naples hospital are reported to have said that the cruiser was steaming about 2,000 yards ahead of the aircraft carrier while night-flight practices were being conducted off the Sicilian coast in good weather and clear moonlight.

The cruiser, according to these reports, received the order to heave to. Once it was clear that the carrier was bearing down on it, desperate efforts were made to bring the cruiser off the carrier's course.

These accounts from survivors omit any reference to suggestions that the cruiser's steering had broken down.

American officers have also refused to comment on this possibility. They are faced with the "psychological difficulty", as an American official put it, that a collision between two ships with such sophisticated equipment is theoretically inconceivable.

Gera, Nov 24.—At least two and possibly four bodies are believed to be still trapped in the burnt out superstructure of the Belknap. Tonight the toll stood at four dead, four missing and 46 injured. But a spokesman for the American Sixth Fleet here said he expected to issue revised casualty figures later.

Just before the collision Belknap was stationed off the starboard side of the carrier ready to rescue any pilots or aircraft that might go over the side, American naval sources said.

Then the Belknap's course apparently became erratic and it veered to port across the carrier's bows. The Kennedy tried to avoid a collision by turning to starboard but its angled flight deck ripped into the superstructure of the Belknap, the sources added.—Reuters.

—Reuters.

—Reuters.

—Reuters.

—Reuters.

—Reuters.

—Reuters.

—Reuters.

—Reuters.

—Reuters.

—Reuters.

—Reuters.

—Reuters.

—Reuters.

—Reuters.

—Reuters.

—Reuters.

—Reuters.

—Reuters.

—Reuters.

—Reuters.

—Reuters.

—Reuters.

—Reuters.

—Reuters.

—Reuters.

## OVERSEAS

### Ford tribute may not stop Moynihan resignation

From Fred Emery  
Washington, Nov 24

Mr. Daniel Moynihan, the American representative at the United Nations, today gained ringing encouragement from President Ford to continue speaking out "candidly and forcefully", but left the White House with his resignation still a possibility.

A speech last week by Mr. Richard, the British representative, attacking Mr. Moynihan's outspokenness with jibes about King Lear and Wyatt Earp, the western gun-slinger, clearly started the resignation affair.

Reports that Dr. Kissinger, the Secretary of State, and Mr. Callaghan, the British Foreign Secretary, colluded in setting up the attack have been indignantly denied both by Dr. Kissinger and Mr. Callaghan.

The source for this is no less than Dr. Kissinger, himself. The Secretary of State is quoted in the Washington Post as telephoning Mr. Moynihan on Friday to tell him his suspension was "not only untrue but preposterously untrue."

He also assured Mr. Moynihan that it was absurd to think the United States would turn to a foreign government for help in ousting one of its own ambassadors.

Even so Dr. Kissinger has been less than hearty in support of his United Nations "ambassador". Some draft speeches were not approved by the State Department and President Ford's inability to echo his denunciations after the General Assembly's anti-Zionism vote may have been further factors in making Mr. Moynihan conclude he was better off out of the Administration.

Before meeting the President today, he indicated to reporters that he would stay on until the end of the General Assembly session on December 16, and would have more to say after his talk. But he did not reappear.

Instead Mr. Ron Nessen, the presidential press secretary, at the end of the 40-minute meeting in the Oval Office (Dr. Kissinger was present for the last 10 minutes) spoke only of Mr. Ford's "strong support" for the "effective job" Mr. Moynihan was doing.

"The President wants it clearly understood that Ambassador Moynihan has his complete confidence", Mr. Ford's statement said.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

### Priests held in Chile say they are well

From Florencia Varas  
Santiago, Nov 24

Four priests who were arrested two weeks ago for hiding leaders of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left told me today they were being treated well in Los Capuchinos former convent, where I visited them.

"They try their best not to make us feel as if we were in jail", one said. "However, we feel uncertain about our future and we wish to know when we will gain our freedom."

The freedom of Father Parricio Carola, Father Fernando Salas, Father Raul Marotto and Father Gerald Wheelan depends on General Benavides, the Minister of the Interior, who will have to decide whether there are grounds to prosecute them. The priests maintain that their conduct was an act of compassion.

They share a bedroom, with four beds and a private bathroom. Visitors go to see them every day between 9 am and 11 am. For the rest of the day they give talks on religious matters to the other detainees, most of whom are former military men and civilians connected with the Air Force trials for alleged left-wing infiltration and the alleged theft of military secrets during the government of former President Allende.

The detention of the priests has been the source of the greatest tension between the Church and the state since the military Government took over.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

### Letter from former Greek King was a forgery

From Mario Modiano  
Athens, Nov 24

A letter signed by ex-King Constantine implying that he was trying to subvert the Greek Army in favour of a restoration of the monarchy has been proved to be a forgery.

The typed letter, addressed to a Mr Kalykas, asked him to dispatch to the ex-King in London "lists of serving as well as retired officers of senior and junior ranks". It bore the ex-King's personal emblem, a capital letter K under a crown, and was dated London, October 1975. Those who know the ex-King's signature said it was genuine.

Photographic copies of this letter were said to have been circulated among Greek officers to indicate that the ex-King was still working to retrieve his throne in defiance of the two-one vote against the monarchy in last December's referendum.

Mr George Kalykas, who was traced in Piraeus, identified himself as a Greek Navy lieutenant cashiered in 1967 for taking part in the ex-King's attempted counter-coup against the military junta. He told me that the letter was a forgery and an "act of provocation".

He produced a letter from ex-King Constantine, dated May, 1975, thanking him for his good wishes for the Greek Orthodox Easter. It was clear that this original had been used to reproduce copies with the forged text superimposed on the genuine innocuous message. The date and the text of the forgery had been printed on a different type-writer.

Mr Kalykas, a fervent royalist who is now with the Greek coastguard, said he did not know how his own original had been misused. He suspected that it was the work of persons who wanted to compromise King Constantine and suggest that he was involved in clandestine activities.

The Greek Opposition parties have recently protested against the formation of royalist groups, particularly the Royalist Union, an organisation led by retired General George Kouroukakis, which has been active in setting up branch offices in provincial centres.

The Opposition has urged the Government to ban these organisations on the ground that they seek to overthrow the established constitutional regime.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

—UPI.

### Three-nation rule for Spanish Sahara

From Our Correspondent  
Madrid, Nov 24

Spain, Morocco and Mauritania have gone ahead with their plans to set up a joint administration in the Spanish Sahara, according to newspaper reports published here today.

The territory will be administered by Mr Ahmed Bensuda, representing King Hassan of Morocco, Mr Abdalali Ould Chei, Labour Minister of Mauritania and Lieutenant General Gomez de Salazar, the present Governor of the Spanish colony.

The Moroccan and Mauritanian representatives will take up their posts as lieutenant-governors in El Aaiun, capital of the Spanish Sahara, on December 1 and will work with the Spanish governor until February 28, by which date Spain will have evacuated all its forces from the territory.

This caretaker administration was agreed upon in the Madrid pact worked out in the Spanish capital early this month. For the next few months, the three countries intend to work out the exact arrangements for the territory, assuring Spain a share in the vast profits of the Sahara phosphate mines after it withdraws.

The caretaker administration was agreed upon in the Madrid pact worked out in the Spanish capital early this month. For the next few months, the three countries intend to work out the exact arrangements for the territory, assuring Spain a share in the vast profits of the Sahara phosphate mines after it withdraws.

The caretaker administration was agreed upon in the Madrid pact worked out in the Spanish capital early this month. For the next few months, the three countries intend to work out the exact arrangements for the territory, assuring Spain a share in the vast profits of the Sahara phosphate mines after it withdraws.

The caretaker administration was agreed upon in the Madrid pact worked out in the Spanish capital early this month. For the next few months, the three countries intend to work out the exact arrangements for the territory, assuring Spain a share in the vast profits of the Sahara phosphate mines after it withdraws.

The caretaker administration was agreed upon in the Madrid pact worked out in the Spanish capital early this month. For the next few months, the three countries intend to work out the exact arrangements for the territory, assuring Spain a share in the vast profits of the Sahara phosphate mines after it withdraws.

The caretaker administration was agreed upon in the Madrid pact worked out in the Spanish capital early this month. For the next few months, the three countries intend to work out the exact arrangements for the territory, assuring Spain a share in the vast profits of the Sahara phosphate mines after it withdraws.

The caretaker administration was agreed upon in the Madrid pact worked out in the Spanish capital early this month. For the next few months, the three countries intend to work out the exact arrangements for the territory, assuring Spain a share in the vast profits of the Sahara phosphate mines after it withdraws.

The caretaker administration was agreed upon in the Madrid pact worked out in the Spanish capital early this month. For the next few months, the three countries intend to work out the exact arrangements for the territory, assuring Spain a share in the vast profits of the Sahara phosphate mines after it withdraws.

The caretaker administration was agreed upon in the Madrid pact worked out in the Spanish capital early this month. For the next few months, the three countries intend to work out the exact arrangements for the territory, assuring Spain a share in the vast profits of the Sahara phosphate mines after it withdraws.

The caretaker administration was agreed upon in the Madrid pact worked out in the Spanish capital early this month. For the next few months, the three countries intend to work out the exact arrangements for the territory, assuring Spain a share in the vast profits of the Sahara phosphate mines after it withdraws.

The caretaker administration was agreed upon in the Madrid pact worked out in the Spanish capital early this month. For the next few months, the three countries intend to work out the exact arrangements for the territory, assuring Spain a share in the vast profits of the Sahara phosphate mines after it withdraws.



## OVERSEAS

## Doubts over renewal of mandate for UN Golan Heights force

From Eric Marsden  
Jerusalem, Nov 24

Renewal of the mandate for the United Nations force on the Golan Heights, which expires on December 31, is being discussed in the Security Council today. The force, which was established in 1967, is the only UN force in the Middle East.

Dr. Waldheim said after his first round of discussions with the Syrians that the Syrians were not prepared to accept the mandate, which requires "on the one hand, the return of the Golan Heights to the State of Israel, and on the other, the withdrawal of the force from the Heights."

Dr. Waldheim said that the Syrians had been generally expected to accept the mandate, but that they had now decided to reject it. He said that the Syrians had been given a clear choice between accepting the mandate and rejecting it, and that they had chosen to reject it.

Dr. Waldheim said that the Syrians had been given a clear choice between accepting the mandate and rejecting it, and that they had chosen to reject it. He said that the Syrians had been given a clear choice between accepting the mandate and rejecting it, and that they had chosen to reject it.



Weary prison guards resting yesterday after long hours of trying to stem the Rikers island riot.

## Guards taken hostage in riot at New York island jail

From Peter Strafford

New York, Nov 24

Three prison guards were being held hostage in a New York prison on Rikers island today after prisoners had rioted over living conditions.

Negotiations were being held with city officials over a long list of complaints, while helicopters flew overhead and police launched tear gas into the riot area.

The riot began last night when inmates of five of the three-story cell-blocks refused to be locked in their cells. Like that, it reflects the city's financial crisis, which has brought a reduction in the number of prison guards.

The prisoners are demanding more guards, so that their complaints can be handled more quickly. They are also calling for a reduction in the prison population, better medical care, longer visiting hours, and improved rules to cover such things as telephone calls outside the prison and the time that can be spent outside the cells.

Like other guards in the prison, those seized last night were not carrying guns, for fear that the prisoners might get hold of them on an occasion like this. On their side the prisoners were reported to be armed with home-made weapons such as broom and mop handles, and to be tearing up the cell-blocks for anything they could use.

Originally five guards were taken hostage. But two of them were released early today after

Mr. Mario Merola, the district attorney for the Bronx, the borough incorporating Rikers island, arrived at the prison. A spokesman said that Mr. Merola had promised the prisoners to be "as lenient as possible within the bounds of the law."

Earlier the inmates had asked for Judge Morris Lasker, who has issued rulings in the past upholding prisoners' rights. But he told them he could not make any promises about an amnesty, and negotiations were then taken up by Mr. Merola.

## Queen rejects plea to reinstate Mr Whitlam

Canberra, Nov 24.—The Queen has refused to intervene in Australia's constitutional crisis and reinstate the dismissed Prime Minister, Mr. Gough Whitlam, it was learnt here today.

She has told the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. Gordon Scholes, that the prerogative powers of the Crown are firmly placed in the hands of the Australian Governor-General and only he is competent to commission an Australian Prime Minister.

Mr. Scholes had written to the Queen protesting against Mr. Whitlam's dismissal from office by Sir John Kerr, the Governor-General.

He accused Sir John of acting in contempt of the House of Representatives in ignoring its resolution of no confidence in Mr. Malcolm Fraser, whom Sir John appointed as caretaker Prime Minister pending a general election. Sir John dismissed Mr. Whitlam after the Senate had repeatedly refused to grant his Government funds.

In her message to Mr. Scholes, the Queen said she had no part in the decisions which the Australian Governor-General must take in accordance with the Australian Constitution.

She was watching events in Canberra with close interest and attention. However, it would not be proper for her to intervene in person in matters which were so clearly placed within the jurisdiction of the Governor-General by the Constitution Act.

In Melbourne, Mr. Whitlam tonight declared that parliamentary democracy in Australia was in jeopardy unless he and his Labour Party were returned to power in next month's general election.

He told a televised mass rally that when Australians voted they must declare their confidence in Mr. Whitlam. He had officially opened his party's campaign before an open-air crowd of 30,000 in Sydney earlier today.

Tonight, thousands of cheering and chanting voters packed Festival Hall in Melbourne to hear him bitterly assail his opponents.

He declared that the Opposition-controlled Senate had gone on strike against his Government's budget. By refusing to pass the measures approved by the House of Representatives it had held the country and its elected Government to ransom. By those means, the elected Government, in full command of the confidence of Parliament, was "deposed", he said.

Mr. Fraser, who will open the official Liberal campaign in Melbourne tomorrow, dismissed Mr. Whitlam's attack as a speech devoid of policy. He called Mr. Whitlam "a man who is bemused by his own self-righteousness and tragically unable to see the harm he has done to Australia."

He added: "Mr. Whitlam wants total power for himself. He has made it plain he wants to destroy the office of the Governor-General. Mr. Whitlam has taken Australia a significant step along a road to establishing an Australian dictatorship."

Agence France-Presse and Reuters.

## Yorkers Suez Canal returns to the liner era

From Eric Marsden  
New York, Nov 24

Abroad the Leonid Sobinov, a Soviet ship, today became the first passenger liner to sail through the Suez Canal since it was reopened five months ago.

Some 650 emigrants and holidaymakers are travelling in the 1,370-ton Leonid Sobinov on a scheduled voyage from Britain to Australia. Formerly Comandante of the world's largest cruise ship, the ship was bought by its new owners, the Black Sea Shipping Company, two years ago, and is now on charter to CTC Lines of London.

Although no special ceremony marked the liner's arrival at Said, Egyptian shipping officials to the 14-hour passage today south to Suez and into the Red Sea as another step towards the canal's return to its former role in world navigation, when the big ships passed on voyages to and from India and the Far East.

Mr. Muhammad al-Bahar, one of the pilots, observed: "The canal will remain safe and again its former importance, now that Egypt and Israel have signed the interim peace agreement."—Reuters.

## Britain offers to build new towns for Saudis

Riyadh, Nov 24.—Mr. Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, today said the chances of building British-designed new towns in the Arabian desert.

It was one of the projects mentioned by Mr. Callaghan in his efforts to win for Britain a lucrative share of the \$80,000m earmarked out of oil revenues for Saudi Arabian development.

On the last full day of his three-day visit here, Mr. Callaghan met King Khalid and Crown Prince Fahd, as well as having further talks with Prince Saud al-Faisal, the Foreign Minister.

In bringing up the new towns idea, Mr. Callaghan emphasized that Britain had plenty of experience building complete new communities, with shopping, recreational and other facilities, so close to the homes.

He suggested that British firms with this expertise could adapt themselves to building the Arabian towns needed if this country of desert villages is to transform itself into an industrial state.

The new town idea was one of several put forward by Mr. Callaghan in his policy of seeking to identify Saudi Arabia's needs in advance of decisions to be made by the royal family.

Officials said Prince Fahd and other leaders showed keen enthusiasm for Britain to play a big part in Saudi development. But it was emphasized that no firm business had been concluded.

Another project mentioned by the British side was to build a village for 3,000 handicapped children.

Yesterday the Foreign Secretary introduced British businessmen to the Saudi leaders to demonstrate their capacity to tackle two other big projects, an "instant port" on the Red Sea and the new King Faisal University which will train a Saudi Arabian elite. The university, to cost up to £1,000m, is the costliest project of all.

During the conversations Mr. Callaghan touched generally on a wide range of world affairs, but, contrary to some predictions, the Saudis did not insist on a cooler British attitude towards Israel as the price of winning orders.—Reuters.

## Israel acts to halt dollar outflow

From Eric Marsden  
Jerusalem, Nov 24

In an attempt to check the heavy outflow of dollars across the Jordan bridges, Israel today took action against money-changers in east Jerusalem. Large amounts of foreign currency—including West German marks, Swiss francs and Jordanian dinars as well as dollars—have been seized in the city.

The dealers were told that they must offer only the official rate.

Police and Treasury officials had information that hundreds of thousands of dollars brought into Israel by tourists had gone to Jordan via the money-changers in recent months.

The Israeli pound is officially fixed at seven to the dollar but two weeks ago the black market rate was more than 10 to the dollar.

Most of the money comes from hotels in the Tel Aviv area which pay tourists the official rate for their dollars and take advantage of the high profit available by selling the foreign currency across the border in east Jerusalem.

In other cases, tourists guides make big percentages by acting as middlemen.

The raids on the money-changers also reflect concern over the unpopularity of Israel's currency since the policy of "creeping devaluation" was introduced in the summer.

This enables the Finance Minister to increase the exchange rate by 2 per cent every month. It has led to people holding on to dollars as long as possible and has sharply increased the gap between the official and black market rates.

Israelis are prepared to buy dollars at the high rate as security against future devaluations. West Bank merchants buy them to invest in Jordan and at home prefer to use the Jordanian dinar, which was recently worth more than 30 Israeli pounds on the black market against the official rate of 21.

Arab money-changers, some of whom have been in the business for a lifetime, are incensed at the action against them. They point out that for eight years of occupation, Israel has officially licensed their operations, carrying on the policy followed by Jordan from 1948 to 1967.

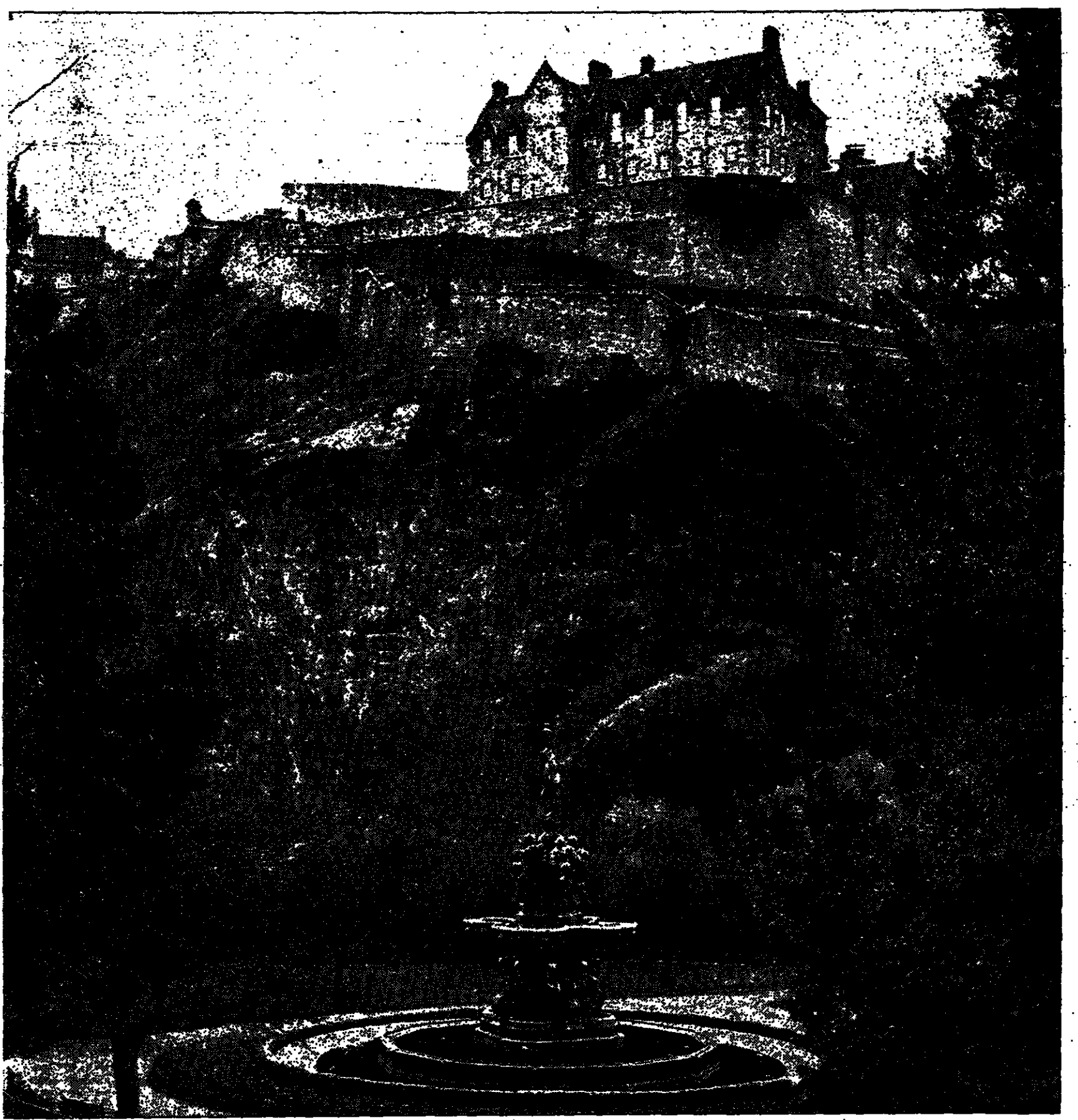
Not, they add, are they responsible for the high "black" rate, which is fixed by underground operators in Lillienblum Street, in Tel Aviv, whose activities are winked at by the Government. The Lillienblum Street rates are published by Israel's newspapers daily and are fractionally higher than those available in East Jerusalem.

There is also an "investment dollar" available to Israelis through the banks, which at present is offered at a rate of 8.33 Israeli pounds.

Mr. Hamez Kurd, one of the leading money-changers in East Jerusalem, told me that when Israel took over in 1967 the late Mr. Yehoshua Sapir, who became Finance Minister, visited him and promised to issue permits to money-changers to carry on operations as under Jordan. This had been done without trouble until now.

"How can we pay tourists seven pounds to the dollar when they read in the newspaper that the black market rate is 8.40?" Mr. Kurd asked. He urged that the Tel Aviv underground dealing should be stopped so that money-changers could pay the official rate and get a 5 per cent commission at least from the banks.

The "black" rate fell recently by nearly half a pound as a result of the mysterious circulation of new dollars. The press has attributed this to Government action in spite of denials. There also have been rumours that some dollar notes are forged, apparently spread in an attempt to deter buyers.



## Now Barclays bring a world of banking to Scotland

From today, businessmen with actual or potential interests in Scotland have a new financial tool—a Barclays Group representative's office in Edinburgh. Not that we are newcomers to Scotland: Barclays have had banking interests there since 1919, first through the British Linen Bank and then with our associate, the Bank of Scotland.

Internationally-minded companies who use the resources of the Barclays International network—more than 1,800 specialist offices in over 70 countries—soon find they are gaining consistent and unsurpassed access to local knowledge and people.

Barclays' understanding of modern international business means we can often anticipate your needs and offer original solutions to your problems.

If you would like to know more about how Barclays International can help you in Scotland, contact your local Barclays branch manager or Joseph A. McCue, our representative in Scotland, at his address below.



**BARCLAYS International**

The one international bank for all your international business.

Barclays Group representative in Scotland: Joseph A. McCue, 35 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh EH2 2AD. Telephone: 031-557 2733. Telex: 727416. Telegraphic address: Barclaynep

## Student leader's evidence against S African writer

From Nicholas Ashford  
Pretoria, Nov 24

The prosecution today concluded its case against Breytenbach, the Afrikaans writer, after calling only six witnesses instead of about 40 as planned originally.

Mr. Breytenbach, who was arrested in August after paying a secret visit to South Africa, has pleaded guilty to one count under the Terrorism Act.

The Supreme Court in Pretoria heard how Mr. Breytenbach had discussed using whites to smuggle explosives into South Africa during a meeting with Mr. Karel Tip, president of the National Union of South African Students. Mr. Tip, who was detained soon after Mr. Breytenbach, was called as a state witness.

Mr. Tip told the court he drew the line at violent action. He added that Mr. Breytenbach was also hesitant when violence was mentioned. He felt Mr. Breytenbach's scheme for overthrowing the Government was

## Afrikaners form new right-wing nationalist group

From Our Own Correspondent  
Johannesburg, Nov 24

The South African authorities are investigating the activities of a new extreme right-wing organization, the Afrikaner Resistance Movement, which is dedicated to the principles of "Christian nationalism" and maintaining "white rule" in southern Africa.

The organization's existence was disclosed by Die Transvaler, the official organ of the ruling Nationalist Party. It has been canvassing for support among senior officers in the police and the armed forces and recently held its first meeting near Pretoria in the home of a member of the South African police.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. Jan Groenewald, who is reputed to be the movement's leader.

According to Die Transvaler, it considers Mr. Vorster's Government a victim of British Jewish interests. These, its members feel, are encouraging whites to reach an accommodation with the country's black majority.



OVERSEAS

# Peking determined to regain 'sacred' islands in S China Sea

From David Bonavia  
Peking, Nov 24

China today vigorously reasserted its claim to more than 200 islands and reefs in the South China Sea, some of them as far as 1,000 miles from its own mainland.

"Some islands have still not returned to the hands of the Chinese people," the Peking daily newspaper *Kuang Ming* stated. "All islands belonging to China must certainly return to the bosom of the motherland."

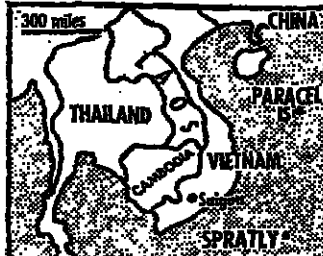
The main rival claimant for the islands in the Spratly (Hsisha) and Spratly (Nansha) groups is South Vietnam, although this fact was not mentioned in today's Chinese statement.

Last year, Chinese forces drove off troops of the former South Vietnamese Government, which tried to occupy the Spratlys; but this year it was reported that the new Saigon Government had taken over certain islands in the Spratly group, which had previously been occupied by the Thieu Government.

North Vietnam has indicated that it considers the matter negotiable, but presumably it will have to support the South's claims if reunification takes place next year. The Philippines, which garrisons some islands in the Spratly area, would also probably agree to negotiations.

But the Chinese position is definite: the islands are all Chinese territory and always will be. Taiwan, which also has maintained forces in the Spratlys, supports Peking's position of sovereignty over the archipelagoes.

The fact that Peking has chosen this moment to reiterate its claim may be related to North and South Vietnam's growing closeness with the



Soviet Union. Today's article pointed out that the islands command the sea lanes between Singapore, Manila, Hongkong and Canton as well as the route from the Indian Ocean to the Pacific.

Peking would take a very serious view of any attempt by Moscow to exploit its friendship with the Vietnamese to establish naval or other facilities in the South China Sea. Besides, there is known to be oil in the area, although its commercial possibilities are still unclear.

The strength of Chinese feelings on the whole issue was indicated by today's statement, which concluded: "China is a socialist country and we have not occupied anyone else's territory. Nor will we permit anyone else to occupy our territory under any pretext."

"The archipelagoes of the South Sea are our sacred territory and we have a responsibility to defend them and build them up."

Although the Spratlys are only thinly populated and the Hsishas are uninhabited except by garrisons, China has set up a revolutionary committee on Yung Hsing island in the Spratlys to administer all the islands in question.

## Anxious US view of Brezhnev decline

From Our Own Correspondent  
Washington, Nov 24

Mr Leonid Brezhnev's physical capacities are seen to be reduced, and his bureaucratic influence declining, but he is still regarded here as the only Soviet leader who can break the deadlock in the United States-Soviet arms negotiations.

That anxious official view of the Soviet party chairman is becoming clear as President Ford begins his preparations for a difficult visit to Peking next Monday.

Polities towards the two main Communist powers are not seen as connected. However, there is no doubt that Dr Kissinger, the Secretary of State, believes it is urgent that the negotiations limiting nuclear missile delivery systems be concluded before Mr Brezhnev is compelled to retire.

It is feared that because of the stagnation in the strategic arms limitation talks (Salt), no concrete bargaining proposal has been tabled.

The Russians rejected the latest American proposal, and did not return with one of their own. The Americans do not feel they can keep on going back to the drawing board to satisfy the Russians. Thus there is a waiting game, and it is hinted that Mr Brezhnev is the only hope.

There are difficulties concerning two weapons systems not included in the Vladivostok "ceiling" because they reached a year ago by President Ford and Mr Brezhnev. They are the so-called "Cruise" missile, which is essentially a modernized doodlebug, and the Soviet swing bomber, codenamed "Backfire."

# Fashion

by Prudence Glynn



● Designs from the spring collections of five top English houses which incorporate I.C.I. Fibres synthetic yarns.

● Left: A striped evening dress with a bra top by John Bates for Jean Varon. Woven Crimplene print by Bernasconi of Italy.

● Above: Woven Terylene and wool worsted crapes by Berglan Kriener of France used for a supple two piece by Jean and Martin Pallant.

● Bottom left: Spun Terylene printed jersey by Fikrika Fabrik of Sweden used for an evening dress by Yuki.

● Bottom centre: Woven Terylene and cotton stripes by Christopher Johnson of the UK used by Wendy Dagworthy.

● Bottom right: Pretty peasant skirt and top by Gordon Clarke in Crimplene interlock printed jersey by Beeren of Holland.

● Photographs by Mike Berkofsky.

## Peking writers may be Nobel candidates

From Our Correspondent  
Hongkong, Nov 24

Reports that West European intellectuals, led by a French group, may recommend two authors living in Peking for a Nobel Prize next year have been confirmed by authoritative sources in Hongkong and Taiwan.

The authors are Mao Tun, aged 79, and Pa Chin, aged 71, who have been writing cultural books, largely non-ideological, since the 1930s. Some passages in Pa Chin's old masterpiece, *The Family*, could indeed now be vulnerable to extreme left criticism as "deviationist" and even "Confucian" in certain chapters.

Neither writer, although officially held in esteem in Peking, plays any role in party affairs. Both live in quiet retirement.

The reaction of Chinese Nationalists here leaves little doubt, however, that the Nobel proposal would embarrass Peking, as Moscow has recently been embarrassed.

## Reprieve for four Army mules

Hongkong, Nov 24.—Four British Army mules, threatened with death because of defence cuts, will instead be sent to the local Jockey Club to provide rides for handicapped children.

## Hanoi to be beautified as capital of unified Vietnam

Bangkok, Nov 24.—Hanoi has been chosen as the capital of a reunited Vietnam, Hanoi radio said today. Three hundred city officials met yesterday and decided to launch a campaign of reconstruction "to make the capital of socialist Vietnam more and more beautiful" before reunification, the broadcast said. Hanoi is the traditional Vietnamese capital.

Other broadcasts have indicated that North and South Vietnam will become one nation again within a year, although the exact timetable has not been made public. Delegates from the North and South ended on Friday an eight-day conference in Saigon about reunification, agreeing to hold nationwide elections for a parliament in the first half of 1976.

Paris, Nov 24.—M Geoffrey de Courcel, President Giscard d'Estaing's special envoy, left Hanoi today for Hanoi in an effort to put relations between France and Vietnam on a new footing.

France has an embassy in Hanoi, but relations between the two countries have never developed fully. With the prospect of reunification the French President wants to improve relations in all fields.—Reuters.

## Turkish leader ends state visit to Pakistan

From Our Correspondent  
Rawalpindi, Nov 24

President Korkut of Turkey flew back to Ankara today after ending his six-day state visit to Pakistan. As a result of his talks with Mr Bhutto, the Pakistani Prime Minister, a joint military commission was set up for wider economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

A joint communiqué emphasized steady progress between Pakistan and Turkey under the Central Treaty Organisation (CENTO) and Regional Cooperation for Development.

The two sides decided to conclude agreements on extradition and on legal mutual assistance in penal and civil matters. Turkey reaffirmed support to Pakistan on the Kashmir dispute with India, and Pakistan pledged continued support to Turkey's position on the Cyprus issue.

## 25 feared dead in Colombia

Bogota, Nov 24.—At least 25 people were reported missing, feared dead, today in floods on Colombia's Caribbean coast after weeks of heavy rain.

Senor Francisco Canas, mayor of the small town of El Pinon said it had been almost submerged by floodwaters from the river Magdalena. Two thousand people had lost their homes.—Reuters.

## Five protesters arrested during Gandhi speech

Delhi, Nov 24.—Mrs Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, was the target of a hostile demonstration today for the first time since she imposed a state of national emergency five months ago.

She was just starting a speech attacking the press to 15,000 specially invited schoolteachers in a public park when a man in a well-tailored suit jumped to his feet about 500 yards from her and began shouting anti-Government slogans and waving his arms.

Security men and police moved in to arrest him but as they did, four other people throughout the crowd began chanting slogans. All five were arrested. The demonstration lasted only about five minutes and Mrs Gandhi did not stop speaking.

Later in her speech, she used the incident to criticize the press, which she said must be with strict censorship under an



## Some positive thinking

Since I sometimes feel that self-denigration is one of the few major talents left to this country and there are many moments when I ponder whether our embarrassment at discovering that we are really very good at making fashion will not bring on a crisis de nerfs at official levels one day, how refreshing to meet someone who has consistently bought, encouraged and loved British fashion for its finest qualities.

I hardly need to add that he is not British, he is American. Nor is he without criticisms of us, which is as it should be with anyone who cares for the survival of our textile industry, not as a charming old-world relic, but as a dynamic force in the world of commerce.

Bertie, Nov 24.—East German workmen digging a trench here have found an earthenware urn containing cremated human bones, estimated to be about 3,000 years old.

The urn, some 12in in diameter at its broadest point and 11in tall, contained the cremated bones of a woman aged between 35 and 40, plus a small amount of food. It is thought to belong to the Bronze Age (750-1,300 BC).—Reuters.

## Bronze Age bones found

Bertie, Nov 24.—East German workmen digging a trench here have found an earthenware urn containing cremated human bones, estimated to be about 3,000 years old.

The urn, some 12in in diameter at its broadest point and 11in tall, contained the cremated bones of a woman aged between 35 and 40, plus a small amount of food. It is thought to belong to the Bronze Age (750-1,300 BC).—Reuters.

## Five protesters arrested during Gandhi speech

Delhi, Nov 24.—Mrs Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, was the target of a hostile demonstration today for the first time since she imposed a state of national emergency five months ago.

She was just starting a speech attacking the press to 15,000 specially invited schoolteachers in a public park when a man in a well-tailored suit jumped to his feet about 500 yards from her and began shouting anti-Government slogans and waving his arms.

Security men and police moved in to arrest him but as they did, four other people throughout the crowd began chanting slogans. All five were arrested. The demonstration lasted only about five minutes and Mrs Gandhi did not stop speaking.

trends. They are superbly cut, from magnificent (often English) materials, they fit, and for the young woman who likes that style they present an easy, reliable, elegant look which lasts. At between \$200 and \$300 for a suit (either sex) one might well expect them to, yet one sad point the anglophile Mr Lauren brought up was that so far as he can see there is no market for such quality in England itself.

"Every time I walk down Bond Street and see a smart new shop it's foreign" which only goes to bear out my theory that the consumer in this country has been very badly educated in fashion: we have consistently screwed down our manufacturers to a price which is not realistic and have lost our quality on the way, and now that the public is more discerning we are importing loads of well cut clothes in decent fabrics and moaning at the decline in our own industry.

What I wanted very much to know about though was the attitude and that of the manufacturers to an innovative and enthusiastic buyer, which Mr Lauren is. He is also, as I have said, a fan of what England can make, even if his view of the English look is as delightfully partisan as is that of the Italians when they are going on *la moda inglese*. I hate to disillusion anybody, but all men are not peers, or the Duke of Windsor, in this country, but still it is a delight to see designers in other countries doing collections which suggest that they are, and Mr Lauren did say that all over the world he reckons that the best dressed men dress from England.

So first, the pros: English manufacturers are straight, honourable (like me, Mr Lauren believes that the products of a country closely reflect the national character, which is why I always like to see industries on their home ground), if they say something is exclusive, it will be, they deliver promptly and they deliver what you ordered. Their integrity is shown in their clothes. The cons are, alas, only too familiar. Lack of flexibility, reluctance to change what they are doing even when business is terrible, a negative attitude to opportunity which does not care if the order goes to another country.

How often have I heard these complaints. I begin to wonder if the death wish has not gripped a clammy hand on a whole section of the industry. For every harness maker who can be persuaded to make himself a nice new direction, how many little offices are stuffed with traditional Fair Isle, Shetland, cashmere knitwear which is unsalable because it simply is not the right shape for now?

We have an ingrained suspicion of fashion as something wicked, just as we seem to believe that if people are deprived enough to want to go out and enjoy themselves at the theatre or whatever, they should be made to pay for it with every possible discomfort—terrible lavatories, inept cloakrooms, inadequate bars, disgusting food arrangements, and all served with the maximum incivility to make sure they do not forget they should not be out enjoying themselves anyway.

Indeed a perfect illustration of this attitude, a combination of Rayne, Royal shoemaker, for smacking up and telling a conference of a section of the industry which I regard as leaders in backwardness of design that they are "in the fashion business". How right to point out that whereas the grateful public once snatched up anything which covered the feet, and expected to walk in them, he now doubts that "being able to walk in shoes was a paramount consideration in prompting a member of the public to buy them".

Mr Lauren. He, with his brother and associate were staying at the Connaught Hotel. Never my favourite for precisely the ambience outlined above. It surprised me, and made me crimson with embarrassment. We were sitting, uncomfortably since the lounge was crowded, on chairs with no table in front of them. The lounge emptied, we ordered drinks, they came, and if you can believe it, were placed on the table in front of the two empty chairs adjacent. The waiter then prepared to withdraw, and on being asked in astonishment why the drinks had been put there, informed us that "We don't move the tables". I suppose it is no more ridiculous and impudent than the hotel in Banbury which on a Thursday evening told my husband that he could not book a table in a dining room large enough to land a Jumbo in. Still, it does make one desperate the more so the more one travels and sees the pleasure and eagerness to do a deal or provide a service elsewhere.

In all the high-level debates about the fashion and textile industries which have been floating around Parliament and the press and the ministers concerned recently, there is one word which is conspicuous by its absence. Indeed so far as I know no one has even breathed that dangerous, indefinable, hedonistic and possibly contagious or at any rate unhealthy word, design. It is as

though the frightful spectre of style is too silly to be included in serious talk. So what I should like to know is, just what is fashion, and what are textiles, if they are not style? In many industries, especially as the world becomes more advanced, and blast towards products, design is an important, nay essential, aspect of a competitive and successful item. In anything connected with fashion it is the crucial factor.

So all praise to Edward Rayne, Royal shoemaker, for smacking up and telling a conference of a section of the industry which I regard as leaders in backwardness of design that they are "in the fashion business". How right to point out that whereas the grateful public once snatched up anything which covered the feet, and expected to walk in them, he now doubts that "being able to walk in shoes was a paramount consideration in prompting a member of the public to buy them".

Mr Lauren. He, with his brother and associate were staying at the Connaught Hotel. Never my favourite for precisely the ambience outlined above. It surprised me, and made me crimson with embarrassment. We were sitting, uncomfortably since the lounge was crowded, on chairs with no table in front of them. The lounge emptied, we ordered drinks, they came, and if you can believe it, were placed on the table in front of the two empty chairs adjacent. The waiter then prepared to withdraw, and on being asked in astonishment why the drinks had been put there, informed us that "We don't move the tables". I suppose it is no more ridiculous and impudent than the hotel in Banbury which on a Thursday evening told my husband that he could not book a table in a dining room large enough to land a Jumbo in. Still, it does make one desperate the more so the more one travels and sees the pleasure and eagerness to do a deal or provide a service elsewhere.

In all the high-level debates about the fashion and textile industries which have been floating around Parliament and the press and the ministers concerned recently, there is one word which is conspicuous by its absence. Indeed so far as I know no one has even breathed that dangerous, indefinable, hedonistic and possibly contagious or at any rate unhealthy word, design. It is as

consider their importance: what are platform shoes but an illustration of the crisis of identity, which confronts many women in today's changing society and which no number of equal opportunities boards will resolve (incidentally, the boots ought to have a look at fashionable footwear. It would tell them a lot about how women feel). When is the British Shoe Corporation going to launch a young designers range to give a chance to the BBS and the RSA Bursary winners to see their shoes on feet? And when is Manolo Blahnik or Terry de Havilland or the Chelsea cobbler going to get proper recognition? All the best shoes I saw in Europe and the Middle East were knocked off from our indomitable few.

All my readers seem to be knitting mad, to judge by the response to our cape pattern and now the inquiries about Patricia Roberts's pattern book which I mentioned last week. This, to amplify information for those who have not been able to find it on every bookshelf, is *Knitting*, published by Queen Anne Press, 12 Vandy Street, London, ECL Telephone: 01-247 1522.

ANNOUNCING THE END OF THE DINNER PARTY.



Croft Distinction Port wine.

هكذا في الأصل



Don, that Navy should be sent to protect our fishermen going about their lawful business on the high seas.

one Bill to cover Scotland and Wales.

quality from the top, the Government were taking a first step along the road which could easily lead to the bursting of pupils in Britain.

MR FREUD, Liberal spokesman on Education (Isle of Ely, L), said that Liberals supported steady

was being rapidly expanded. The present desire to put a brake on that expansion was creating all kinds of problems in the system.

An enormous amount of educational capital was locked up in terms of highly skilled individuals who had been trained at public

**Parliamentary notices**

**House of Commons**  
Today at 2.30: Debate on the Queen's Speech; continued.

**House of Lords**  
Today at 2.30: Debate on the Queen's Speech.

**IRISH AGENCY**  
MR JOHN MORRIS, Secretary for Wales, said the proposed Bill would be brought to lay before the House on 9 January 1976, as specified in the Bill. The Development Agency will be operational.

one Bill to cover Scotland and Wales.

100

**MR JOHN MORRIS**, Secretary of State for Wales, said the proposed day before the House on a day commencing January 1, 1976, as an appointed day on which the Welsh Development Agency will be operational.

**MR JOHN MORRIS**, Secretary of State for Wales, said the proposed day before the House on a day commencing January 1, 1976, as an appointed day on which the Welsh Development Agency will be operational.

to say before the House an appointed day on which the World Development Agency will be operational.







## SPORT

## Football

## Experience replaces those with injured limbs and injured pride



Recalled to their respective first teams: Tommy Smith (left) of Liverpool and Alex Stepany of Manchester United.

Kevin Keegan reported to the Liverpool training camp yesterday for the first time since his injury. The Liverpool manager, Bob Paisley, said that the striker would be fit to play in the match against Manchester United on Saturday. Alex Stepany, another experienced player, will be back in the Liverpool team after a long absence. He is expected to play in the match against Manchester United on Saturday. The match is expected to be a close one, with both teams having a chance of winning.

## Solid support for Dougan over contract issue

Derek Dougan, chairman of the Professional Footballers' Association, has received a unanimous vote of confidence from the members of the association at a meeting in Manchester yesterday. The meeting was held to discuss the contract issue, and Dougan's leadership was praised by the players. The association is currently in a dispute with the Football League over the terms of the players' contracts. Dougan has been a strong advocate for the players' rights, and his actions have been supported by the vast majority of the players.

The meeting was held at the FA headquarters in London. Dougan was elected to the position of chairman in 1974, and he has been working hard to improve the conditions of the players. The meeting was a success, and it shows that the players are behind Dougan in his fight for better contracts.

The meeting was held at the FA headquarters in London. Dougan was elected to the position of chairman in 1974, and he has been working hard to improve the conditions of the players. The meeting was a success, and it shows that the players are behind Dougan in his fight for better contracts.

The meeting was held at the FA headquarters in London. Dougan was elected to the position of chairman in 1974, and he has been working hard to improve the conditions of the players. The meeting was a success, and it shows that the players are behind Dougan in his fight for better contracts.

The meeting was held at the FA headquarters in London. Dougan was elected to the position of chairman in 1974, and he has been working hard to improve the conditions of the players. The meeting was a success, and it shows that the players are behind Dougan in his fight for better contracts.

The meeting was held at the FA headquarters in London. Dougan was elected to the position of chairman in 1974, and he has been working hard to improve the conditions of the players. The meeting was a success, and it shows that the players are behind Dougan in his fight for better contracts.

The meeting was held at the FA headquarters in London. Dougan was elected to the position of chairman in 1974, and he has been working hard to improve the conditions of the players. The meeting was a success, and it shows that the players are behind Dougan in his fight for better contracts.

The meeting was held at the FA headquarters in London. Dougan was elected to the position of chairman in 1974, and he has been working hard to improve the conditions of the players. The meeting was a success, and it shows that the players are behind Dougan in his fight for better contracts.

The meeting was held at the FA headquarters in London. Dougan was elected to the position of chairman in 1974, and he has been working hard to improve the conditions of the players. The meeting was a success, and it shows that the players are behind Dougan in his fight for better contracts.

The meeting was held at the FA headquarters in London. Dougan was elected to the position of chairman in 1974, and he has been working hard to improve the conditions of the players. The meeting was a success, and it shows that the players are behind Dougan in his fight for better contracts.

The meeting was held at the FA headquarters in London. Dougan was elected to the position of chairman in 1974, and he has been working hard to improve the conditions of the players. The meeting was a success, and it shows that the players are behind Dougan in his fight for better contracts.

The meeting was held at the FA headquarters in London. Dougan was elected to the position of chairman in 1974, and he has been working hard to improve the conditions of the players. The meeting was a success, and it shows that the players are behind Dougan in his fight for better contracts.

The meeting was held at the FA headquarters in London. Dougan was elected to the position of chairman in 1974, and he has been working hard to improve the conditions of the players. The meeting was a success, and it shows that the players are behind Dougan in his fight for better contracts.

The meeting was held at the FA headquarters in London. Dougan was elected to the position of chairman in 1974, and he has been working hard to improve the conditions of the players. The meeting was a success, and it shows that the players are behind Dougan in his fight for better contracts.

The meeting was held at the FA headquarters in London. Dougan was elected to the position of chairman in 1974, and he has been working hard to improve the conditions of the players. The meeting was a success, and it shows that the players are behind Dougan in his fight for better contracts.

The meeting was held at the FA headquarters in London. Dougan was elected to the position of chairman in 1974, and he has been working hard to improve the conditions of the players. The meeting was a success, and it shows that the players are behind Dougan in his fight for better contracts.

The meeting was held at the FA headquarters in London. Dougan was elected to the position of chairman in 1974, and he has been working hard to improve the conditions of the players. The meeting was a success, and it shows that the players are behind Dougan in his fight for better contracts.

The meeting was held at the FA headquarters in London. Dougan was elected to the position of chairman in 1974, and he has been working hard to improve the conditions of the players. The meeting was a success, and it shows that the players are behind Dougan in his fight for better contracts.

The meeting was held at the FA headquarters in London. Dougan was elected to the position of chairman in 1974, and he has been working hard to improve the conditions of the players. The meeting was a success, and it shows that the players are behind Dougan in his fight for better contracts.

The meeting was held at the FA headquarters in London. Dougan was elected to the position of chairman in 1974, and he has been working hard to improve the conditions of the players. The meeting was a success, and it shows that the players are behind Dougan in his fight for better contracts.

The meeting was held at the FA headquarters in London. Dougan was elected to the position of chairman in 1974, and he has been working hard to improve the conditions of the players. The meeting was a success, and it shows that the players are behind Dougan in his fight for better contracts.

The meeting was held at the FA headquarters in London. Dougan was elected to the position of chairman in 1974, and he has been working hard to improve the conditions of the players. The meeting was a success, and it shows that the players are behind Dougan in his fight for better contracts.

The meeting was held at the FA headquarters in London. Dougan was elected to the position of chairman in 1974, and he has been working hard to improve the conditions of the players. The meeting was a success, and it shows that the players are behind Dougan in his fight for better contracts.

The meeting was held at the FA headquarters in London. Dougan was elected to the position of chairman in 1974, and he has been working hard to improve the conditions of the players. The meeting was a success, and it shows that the players are behind Dougan in his fight for better contracts.

The meeting was held at the FA headquarters in London. Dougan was elected to the position of chairman in 1974, and he has been working hard to improve the conditions of the players. The meeting was a success, and it shows that the players are behind Dougan in his fight for better contracts.

The meeting was held at the FA headquarters in London. Dougan was elected to the position of chairman in 1974, and he has been working hard to improve the conditions of the players. The meeting was a success, and it shows that the players are behind Dougan in his fight for better contracts.

The meeting was held at the FA headquarters in London. Dougan was elected to the position of chairman in 1974, and he has been working hard to improve the conditions of the players. The meeting was a success, and it shows that the players are behind Dougan in his fight for better contracts.

## West Ham inquiry after pitch invasion

A Football Association commission of inquiry will visit Upton Park a week tomorrow to look into the pitch invasion which took place during the match between West Ham United and Manchester United on October 25. The commission will consist of five members and will be headed by the FA disciplinary commission chairman, Vernon Stokes. They will examine the ground to see if a repetition of the incident, in which the match was held up for nearly 20 minutes by pitch-invading spectators, can be avoided. Similar inspections have been carried out at Everton and Luton this season.

## Sporting may play Cup tie on Saturday

County Sporting, the West Midlands League side, may switch their FA Cup second round tie against Peterborough United to a Saturday evening. The match, on December 13, is currently scheduled for a Wednesday evening. The club is considering this move because of the difficulty of getting a large crowd to the match on a Wednesday night. The club is hoping to attract a larger crowd by moving the match to a Saturday evening.

## Torquay report loss

Torquay United, of the fourth division, lost £7,895 in the year ended June 30, 1975, their annual report stated yesterday. The club's travelling expenses increased by nearly £2,000 on the previous year to total £28,705.

## Today's fixtures

LEAGUE CUP: Fourth round (replay): Millwall v Watford (7.30), Rochdale v Walsley (7.30), Gillingham v Northampton (7.30), Gillingham v Northampton (7.30). FOOTBALL LEAGUE: Premier division: Manchester City v Arsenal (7.30), Tottenham v Liverpool (7.30), Arsenal v Manchester City (7.30), Tottenham v Liverpool (7.30). Football League: First division: Arsenal v Manchester City (7.30), Tottenham v Liverpool (7.30), Arsenal v Manchester City (7.30), Tottenham v Liverpool (7.30). Football League: Second division: Arsenal v Manchester City (7.30), Tottenham v Liverpool (7.30), Arsenal v Manchester City (7.30), Tottenham v Liverpool (7.30).

## Motor racing

## McLaren team baffled

Lausanne, Nov. 24.—The Marlboro-McLaren motor racing organization today expressed surprise at press reports that the former world champion, Emerson Fittipaldi, would leave the organization. Patrick Draper, director of the team, said in a statement issued here that he was baffled at the news that Fittipaldi, last year's world championship runner-up, had signed a one-year contract to drive a car sponsored by the Brazilian sugar organization, Copersucar.

## Cycling

## Tour de France by train, aircraft, bus and bicycle

Paris, Nov. 24.—The 140 professional cyclists taking part in next year's Tour de France road race will cover France by train, aircraft, bus and bicycle. The organizers have had to work two air-lifts, one train journey and several bus rides into the Tour in order to join up the 22 different stages.

## Boxing

## Dunn should prove too much for Kruger

By Neil Allen  
Boxing Correspondent  
The phoenix-like career of Richard Dunn, Britain's new heavyweight champion, commences at the Albert Hall this evening when he is matched with Terry Kruger, of Texas—who claims he now intends to box under the name of Joe Terry as it will bring him more luck. Dunn next intends to box Jean-François Copman, on January 13, for the vacant European title before, perhaps, listening to the sirens on the other side of the Atlantic, who have even had the temerity to offer him Joe Frazier as a possible opponent.

## Tennis

## Cost among prime factors for withdrawal by sponsor

By Rex Bellamy  
Tennis Correspondent  
Rothmans, of Pall Mall, the London-based cigarette company, has withdrawn from tennis sponsorship by providing a press lunch at the Portman Hotel, London, yesterday. The company's decision to withdraw from tennis sponsorship is a result of the high cost of the sport. The company is looking for other ways to promote its products.

## Boxing

## Dunn should prove too much for Kruger

By Neil Allen  
Boxing Correspondent  
The phoenix-like career of Richard Dunn, Britain's new heavyweight champion, commences at the Albert Hall this evening when he is matched with Terry Kruger, of Texas—who claims he now intends to box under the name of Joe Terry as it will bring him more luck. Dunn next intends to box Jean-François Copman, on January 13, for the vacant European title before, perhaps, listening to the sirens on the other side of the Atlantic, who have even had the temerity to offer him Joe Frazier as a possible opponent.

## Tennis

## Cost among prime factors for withdrawal by sponsor

By Rex Bellamy  
Tennis Correspondent  
Rothmans, of Pall Mall, the London-based cigarette company, has withdrawn from tennis sponsorship by providing a press lunch at the Portman Hotel, London, yesterday. The company's decision to withdraw from tennis sponsorship is a result of the high cost of the sport. The company is looking for other ways to promote its products.

## Tennis

## Cost among prime factors for withdrawal by sponsor

By Rex Bellamy  
Tennis Correspondent  
Rothmans, of Pall Mall, the London-based cigarette company, has withdrawn from tennis sponsorship by providing a press lunch at the Portman Hotel, London, yesterday. The company's decision to withdraw from tennis sponsorship is a result of the high cost of the sport. The company is looking for other ways to promote its products.

## Tennis

## Cost among prime factors for withdrawal by sponsor

By Rex Bellamy  
Tennis Correspondent  
Rothmans, of Pall Mall, the London-based cigarette company, has withdrawn from tennis sponsorship by providing a press lunch at the Portman Hotel, London, yesterday. The company's decision to withdraw from tennis sponsorship is a result of the high cost of the sport. The company is looking for other ways to promote its products.

## Tennis

## Cost among prime factors for withdrawal by sponsor

By Rex Bellamy  
Tennis Correspondent  
Rothmans, of Pall Mall, the London-based cigarette company, has withdrawn from tennis sponsorship by providing a press lunch at the Portman Hotel, London, yesterday. The company's decision to withdraw from tennis sponsorship is a result of the high cost of the sport. The company is looking for other ways to promote its products.

## Tennis

## Cost among prime factors for withdrawal by sponsor

By Rex Bellamy  
Tennis Correspondent  
Rothmans, of Pall Mall, the London-based cigarette company, has withdrawn from tennis sponsorship by providing a press lunch at the Portman Hotel, London, yesterday. The company's decision to withdraw from tennis sponsorship is a result of the high cost of the sport. The company is looking for other ways to promote its products.

## Tennis

## Cost among prime factors for withdrawal by sponsor

By Rex Bellamy  
Tennis Correspondent  
Rothmans, of Pall Mall, the London-based cigarette company, has withdrawn from tennis sponsorship by providing a press lunch at the Portman Hotel, London, yesterday. The company's decision to withdraw from tennis sponsorship is a result of the high cost of the sport. The company is looking for other ways to promote its products.

## Tennis

## Cost among prime factors for withdrawal by sponsor

By Rex Bellamy  
Tennis Correspondent  
Rothmans, of Pall Mall, the London-based cigarette company, has withdrawn from tennis sponsorship by providing a press lunch at the Portman Hotel, London, yesterday. The company's decision to withdraw from tennis sponsorship is a result of the high cost of the sport. The company is looking for other ways to promote its products.

## Tennis

## Cost among prime factors for withdrawal by sponsor

## Appointments Vacant also on page 24

## UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

## ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE

## OXFORD

## FELLOWSHIP IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

The College proposes, if a suitable candidate presents himself, to elect to an Official Fellowship in English Language and Literature, tenable from 1 April, 1976, or as soon after as convenient. Candidates should be prepared to teach Renaissance and post-Renaissance literature for both Honour Moderations and the Final Honour School.

Applications, with details of career and publications and the names of three referees, should be sent, not later than 1 January, 1976, to the Senior Tutor, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

## University of Sierra Leone

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## NIALA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

## LEGAL NOTICES

## LEGAL NOTICES

## LEGAL NOTICES

## LEGAL NOTICES

## LEGAL NOTICES

## LEGAL NOTICES

## LEGAL NOTICES

## LEGAL NOTICES

## LEGAL NOTICES

## LEGAL NOTICES

## LEGAL NOTICES

## LEGAL NOTICES

## LEGAL NOTICES

## LEGAL NOTICES

## LEGAL NOTICES

## LEGAL NOTICES

## LEGAL NOTICES

## LEGAL NOTICES

## LEGAL NOTICES

## LEGAL NOTICES

## LEGAL NOTICES

## LEGAL NOTICES

## LEGAL NOTICES

## LEGAL NOTICES

## LEGAL NOTICES

## LEGAL NOTICES

## LEGAL NOTICES

## LEGAL NOTICES

## LEGAL NOTICES

## LEGAL NOTICES

## LEGAL NOTICES

## LEGAL NOTICES

## LEGAL NOTICES

## LEGAL NOTICES

## LEGAL NOTICES

## LEGAL NOTICES

## LEGAL NOTICES

## LEGAL NOTICES

## LEGAL NOTICES

## LEGAL NOTICES

## LEGAL NOTICES

## LEGAL NOTICES

## LEGAL NOTICES

## LEGAL NOTICES

## LEGAL NOTICES

## LEGAL NOTICES

## LEGAL NOTICES

## LEGAL NOTICES

## LEGAL NOTICES



ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area

OPERA AND BALLET

COVENT GARDEN 240 1066  
Tonight: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tomorrow: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tuesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Wednesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Thursday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Friday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Saturday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Sunday: THE ROYAL OPERA

CONCERTS

AUTUMN AT  
SNAPPE MALTINGS  
Saturday 20th December 8 p.m.  
Chopin, Schubert, Debussy  
Bookings: 01-235 2535

THEATRES

ADOLPHI THEATRE 01-856 7911  
Tonight: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tomorrow: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tuesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Wednesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Thursday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Friday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Saturday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Sunday: THE ROYAL OPERA

ADOLPHI THEATRE 01-856 7911  
Tonight: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tomorrow: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tuesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Wednesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Thursday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Friday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Saturday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Sunday: THE ROYAL OPERA

ADOLPHI THEATRE 01-856 7911  
Tonight: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tomorrow: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tuesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Wednesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Thursday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Friday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Saturday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Sunday: THE ROYAL OPERA

ADOLPHI THEATRE 01-856 7911  
Tonight: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tomorrow: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tuesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Wednesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Thursday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Friday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Saturday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Sunday: THE ROYAL OPERA

ADOLPHI THEATRE 01-856 7911  
Tonight: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tomorrow: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tuesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Wednesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Thursday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Friday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Saturday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Sunday: THE ROYAL OPERA

ADOLPHI THEATRE 01-856 7911  
Tonight: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tomorrow: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tuesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Wednesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Thursday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Friday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Saturday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Sunday: THE ROYAL OPERA

ADOLPHI THEATRE 01-856 7911  
Tonight: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tomorrow: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tuesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Wednesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Thursday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Friday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Saturday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Sunday: THE ROYAL OPERA

ADOLPHI THEATRE 01-856 7911  
Tonight: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tomorrow: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tuesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Wednesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Thursday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Friday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Saturday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Sunday: THE ROYAL OPERA

ADOLPHI THEATRE 01-856 7911  
Tonight: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tomorrow: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tuesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Wednesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Thursday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Friday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Saturday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Sunday: THE ROYAL OPERA

ADOLPHI THEATRE 01-856 7911  
Tonight: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tomorrow: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tuesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Wednesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Thursday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Friday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Saturday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Sunday: THE ROYAL OPERA

ADOLPHI THEATRE 01-856 7911  
Tonight: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tomorrow: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tuesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Wednesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Thursday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Friday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Saturday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Sunday: THE ROYAL OPERA

ADOLPHI THEATRE 01-856 7911  
Tonight: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tomorrow: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tuesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Wednesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Thursday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Friday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Saturday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Sunday: THE ROYAL OPERA

ADOLPHI THEATRE 01-856 7911  
Tonight: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tomorrow: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tuesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Wednesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Thursday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Friday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Saturday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Sunday: THE ROYAL OPERA

THEATRES

MAYFAIR THEATRE 01-429 5036  
Tonight: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tomorrow: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tuesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Wednesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Thursday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Friday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Saturday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Sunday: THE ROYAL OPERA

MAYFAIR THEATRE 01-429 5036  
Tonight: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tomorrow: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tuesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Wednesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Thursday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Friday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Saturday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Sunday: THE ROYAL OPERA

MAYFAIR THEATRE 01-429 5036  
Tonight: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tomorrow: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tuesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Wednesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Thursday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Friday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Saturday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Sunday: THE ROYAL OPERA

MAYFAIR THEATRE 01-429 5036  
Tonight: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tomorrow: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tuesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Wednesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Thursday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Friday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Saturday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Sunday: THE ROYAL OPERA

MAYFAIR THEATRE 01-429 5036  
Tonight: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tomorrow: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tuesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Wednesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Thursday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Friday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Saturday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Sunday: THE ROYAL OPERA

MAYFAIR THEATRE 01-429 5036  
Tonight: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tomorrow: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tuesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Wednesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Thursday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Friday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Saturday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Sunday: THE ROYAL OPERA

MAYFAIR THEATRE 01-429 5036  
Tonight: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tomorrow: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tuesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Wednesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Thursday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Friday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Saturday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Sunday: THE ROYAL OPERA

MAYFAIR THEATRE 01-429 5036  
Tonight: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tomorrow: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tuesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Wednesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Thursday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Friday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Saturday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Sunday: THE ROYAL OPERA

MAYFAIR THEATRE 01-429 5036  
Tonight: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tomorrow: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tuesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Wednesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Thursday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Friday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Saturday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Sunday: THE ROYAL OPERA

MAYFAIR THEATRE 01-429 5036  
Tonight: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tomorrow: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tuesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Wednesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Thursday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Friday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Saturday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Sunday: THE ROYAL OPERA

MAYFAIR THEATRE 01-429 5036  
Tonight: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tomorrow: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tuesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Wednesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Thursday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Friday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Saturday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Sunday: THE ROYAL OPERA

MAYFAIR THEATRE 01-429 5036  
Tonight: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tomorrow: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tuesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Wednesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Thursday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Friday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Saturday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Sunday: THE ROYAL OPERA

MAYFAIR THEATRE 01-429 5036  
Tonight: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tomorrow: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tuesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Wednesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Thursday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Friday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Saturday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Sunday: THE ROYAL OPERA

MAYFAIR THEATRE 01-429 5036  
Tonight: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tomorrow: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tuesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Wednesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Thursday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Friday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Saturday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Sunday: THE ROYAL OPERA

MAYFAIR THEATRE 01-429 5036  
Tonight: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tomorrow: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tuesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Wednesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Thursday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Friday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Saturday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Sunday: THE ROYAL OPERA

MAYFAIR THEATRE 01-429 5036  
Tonight: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tomorrow: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Tuesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Wednesday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Thursday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Friday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Saturday: THE ROYAL OPERA  
Sunday: THE ROYAL OPERA

CINEMAS

PLAZA 1 & 2, Regent St. 939 6484  
Box office: 11 a.m. to 7 p.m.  
1. (not shown)  
2. (not shown)  
3. (not shown)  
4. (not shown)  
5. (not shown)  
6. (not shown)  
7. (not shown)  
8. (not shown)  
9. (not shown)  
10. (not shown)

PLAZA 1 & 2, Regent St. 939 6484  
Box office: 11 a.m. to 7 p.m.  
1. (not shown)  
2. (not shown)  
3. (not shown)  
4. (not shown)  
5. (not shown)  
6. (not shown)  
7. (not shown)  
8. (not shown)  
9. (not shown)  
10. (not shown)

PLAZA 1 & 2, Regent St. 939 6484  
Box office: 11 a.m. to 7 p.m.  
1. (not shown)  
2. (not shown)  
3. (not shown)  
4. (not shown)  
5. (not shown)  
6. (not shown)  
7. (not shown)  
8. (not shown)  
9. (not shown)  
10. (not shown)

PLAZA 1 & 2, Regent St. 939 6484  
Box office: 11 a.m. to 7 p.m.  
1. (not shown)  
2. (not shown)  
3. (not shown)  
4. (not shown)  
5. (not shown)  
6. (not shown)  
7. (not shown)  
8. (not shown)  
9. (not shown)  
10. (not shown)

PLAZA 1 & 2, Regent St. 939 6484  
Box office: 11 a.m. to 7 p.m.  
1. (not shown)  
2. (not shown)  
3. (not shown)  
4. (not shown)  
5. (not shown)  
6. (not shown)  
7. (not shown)  
8. (not shown)  
9. (not shown)  
10. (not shown)

PLAZA 1 & 2, Regent St. 939 6484  
Box office: 11 a.m. to 7 p.m.  
1. (not shown)  
2. (not shown)  
3. (not shown)  
4. (not shown)  
5. (not shown)  
6. (not shown)  
7. (not shown)  
8. (not shown)  
9. (not shown)  
10. (not shown)

PLAZA 1 & 2, Regent St. 939 6484  
Box office: 11 a.m. to 7 p.m.  
1. (not shown)  
2. (not shown)  
3. (not shown)  
4. (not shown)  
5. (not shown)  
6. (not shown)  
7. (not shown)  
8. (not shown)  
9. (not shown)  
10. (not shown)

PLAZA 1 & 2, Regent St. 939 6484  
Box office: 11 a.m. to 7 p.m.  
1. (not shown)  
2. (not shown)  
3. (not shown)  
4. (not shown)  
5. (not shown)  
6. (not shown)  
7. (not shown)  
8. (not shown)  
9. (not shown)  
10. (not shown)

PLAZA 1 & 2, Regent St. 939 6484  
Box office: 11 a.m. to 7 p.m.  
1. (not shown)  
2. (not shown)  
3. (not shown)  
4. (not shown)  
5. (not shown)  
6. (not shown)  
7. (not shown)  
8. (not shown)  
9. (not shown)  
10. (not shown)

PLAZA 1 & 2, Regent St. 939 6484  
Box office: 11 a.m. to 7 p.m.  
1. (not shown)  
2. (not shown)  
3. (not shown)  
4. (not shown)  
5. (not shown)  
6. (not shown)  
7. (not shown)  
8. (not shown)  
9. (not shown)  
10. (not shown)

PLAZA 1 & 2, Regent St. 939 6484  
Box office: 11 a.m. to 7 p.m.  
1. (not shown)  
2. (not shown)  
3. (not shown)  
4. (not shown)  
5. (not shown)  
6. (not shown)  
7. (not shown)  
8. (not shown)  
9. (not shown)  
10. (not shown)

PLAZA 1 & 2, Regent St. 939 6484  
Box office: 11 a.m. to 7 p.m.  
1. (not shown)  
2. (not shown)  
3. (not shown)  
4. (not shown)  
5. (not shown)  
6. (not shown)  
7. (not shown)  
8. (not shown)  
9. (not shown)  
10. (not shown)

PLAZA 1 & 2, Regent St. 939 6484  
Box office: 11 a.m. to 7 p.m.  
1. (not shown)  
2. (not shown)  
3. (not shown)  
4. (not shown)  
5. (not shown)  
6. (not shown)  
7. (not shown)  
8. (not shown)  
9. (not shown)  
10. (not shown)

PLAZA 1 & 2, Regent St. 939 6484  
Box office: 11 a.m. to 7 p.m.  
1. (not shown)  
2. (not shown)  
3. (not shown)  
4. (not shown)  
5. (not shown)  
6. (not shown)  
7. (not shown)  
8. (not shown)  
9. (not shown)  
10. (not shown)

PLAZA 1 & 2, Regent St. 939 6484  
Box office: 11 a.m. to 7 p.m.  
1. (not shown)  
2. (not shown)  
3. (not shown)  
4. (not shown)  
5. (not shown)  
6. (not shown)  
7. (not shown)  
8. (not shown)  
9. (not shown)  
10. (not shown)

PLAZA 1 & 2, Regent St. 939 6484  
Box office: 11 a.m. to 7 p.m.  
1. (not shown)  
2. (not shown)  
3. (not shown)  
4. (not shown)  
5. (not shown)  
6. (not shown)  
7. (not shown)  
8. (not shown)  
9. (not shown)  
10. (not shown)

THE ARTS



Left, Amsterdam-Castricum 4, by H. N. Werkman, and above) The Last, by John Davies

Striking contrasts at Whitechapel Gallery

Hendrik Nicolas Werkman was born in 1882 near Groningen in northern Holland. He worked for a short time in his early twenties as a journalist, but abandoned this career to become a printer. He ran his own commercial printing workshop until 1923 when the economic crisis after the First World War forced him to sell up.

Werkman had begun to paint a few years before, and at the age of 41 he set up in an attic in Groningen with some of the printing equipment left over from his business and began to experiment. Although he called the works he produced "drucks" (prints) each one was unique; they were not made in editions. He supported himself with small jobs and commissions for posters, leaflets and stationery.

He used unorthodox techniques, printing from old wooden letters and stencils and working directly with ink rollers on paper. He published a magazine, *The Next Call* (the title was in English), which he circulated internationally. As

well as typographical experiments he made concrete poetry and some of the first abstract works using a typewriter. His typographical ideas show the influence of Dada, De Stijl and the New Typography of Lissitzky, Moholy Nagy and Rodchanko. But his work was much less formalistic and more fluid and personal than any of these and today looks less dated. Although he lived in Groningen all his life, which as Willem Sandberg has said, "looks like the end of the world" his work was not provincial and has had a great influence on graphic design, yet his name is virtually unknown in this country. His designs and prints have a visual wit and a joyful lyricism with none of the self-consciousness and heaviness of much of the New Typography.

During the German occupation Werkman helped print and publish underground literature and magazines, and illustrated forbidden books by Jewish authors. In 1945 he was arrested by the Nazis and shot three days before the liberation of Groningen. Early in 1939 his work had come to the

Wagner junior worth performing

Der Friedensengel  
Queen Elizabeth Hall

William Mann

At least three generations of the Wagner family were present on Sunday to hear the British premiere (and first complete performance ever) of Siegfried Wagner's tenth opera, *Der Friedensengel* ("The Angel of Peace"). It was put on in concert performance by Leslie Head and his Pro Opera organization, had been carefully cast and pre-rehearsed, and was well attended, and turned out to be a lengthy but stimulating and largely enjoyable evening's fare.

Cosima Wagner once castigated Richard Strauss for his pursuit of controversial music; he should learn from her son Siegfried who believed that music should be popular. Poor Siegfried! His 15 operas have been comprehensively neglected by posterity compared with Strauss's obscure and controversial *Salome* and *Elektra*. Yet we must all wonder about the operas composed by Richard Wagner's son who was, after all, reckoned an able musical heir in his time. Hence, presumably, his performance and the size of its audience.

Mr Head fielded a cast led by Martha Mödl as the giddy mother, still powerful in declamation and in command of the thrilling tone remembered from more than a decade ago. As the much-maligned, love-hungry heroine Milla, Hanne-Lore Kuhse poured out his splendid dramatic soprano tone, phrased and enunciated to admiration, uncomfortable only at

the very top of a large voice. Raimund Heriux warmed to the role of a not-quite-willain, with some trouble in finding the desired pitch; Valerie Hill brought a lusty, still faintly tentative, dramatic soprano to the part of the wife. Raffaele Polani coped manfully with two parts, Chorus and orchestra sounded well. Mr Head kept the music moving, at times stiffly but well balanced.

Revised by the ENO at the Coliseum, after five years' lapse, Rossini's *Italian Girl in Algiers* has a largely new cast, still fortunately led by Patricia Kern in the name-part and Harold Blackburn as the Bey. Musaphia, both soft-groined performances of agreeable charm, beautifully sung. John Brecknock gets round Lindoro's cruelly high and florid tenor music, no small achievement, puts Arthur Jacobs's English conducting, had trouble in keeping the singers to his tempos; his reading did not quite sparkle. The scenery hummed dismally during its changes.

release. More from them, I think, than from the basic theme or even tonal structure; for Jochum's performances—risky, perhaps—are less concerned with formal exposition, with setting out the bones of the music, than with holding the listeners' eager and attentive as the work unfolds, building up its expectations and feeding

them. Perhaps that is why, in No. 8, the finale was relatively unproblematic. It is anyway a piece of music, built of solid and sturdy elements, which do not easily cohere: one can understand why Bruckner agreed to cut it (Jochum uses the cut version, alas), but such surgery is about as good a remedy as bleeding was a century before. More rigidity might have helped hold the music together. But in the Adagio his intense, deeply contemplative interpretation, reflected in some marvellously rich and concentrated string playing, produced noble things:

Many conductors, more self-consciously, start this symphony on a loose rein; Mr Jochum makes it clear within a dozen bars that such is not his way, and that every phrase is to yield its full emotional quota. Were his grasp of symphonic tension looser, his control over the reference of any phrase to preceding and subsequent ones less sure, the movement might have proved subject to laws of diminishing returns; but in fact that last climax (with the superb LSO brass) came out as the greatest, and left one grave and chastened.

We also had Mozart's Clarinet Concerto, a gentle, lyrical performance by Jack Brymer, with beautifully defined tone (if sometimes too predictably vibrant), and plenty of virtuosity in the finale.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

release. More from them, I think, than from the basic theme or even tonal structure; for Jochum's performances—risky, perhaps—are less concerned with formal exposition, with setting out the bones of the music, than with holding the listeners' eager and attentive as the work unfolds, building up its expectations and feeding

them. Perhaps that is why, in No. 8, the finale was relatively unproblematic. It is anyway a piece of music, built of solid and sturdy elements, which do not easily cohere: one can understand why Bruckner agreed to cut it (Jochum uses the cut version, alas), but such surgery is about as good a remedy as bleeding was a century before. More rigidity might have helped hold the music together. But in the Adagio his intense, deeply contemplative interpretation, reflected in some marvellously rich and concentrated string playing, produced noble things:

Many conductors, more self-consciously, start this symphony on a loose rein; Mr Jochum makes it clear within a dozen bars that such is not his way, and that every phrase is to yield its full emotional quota. Were his grasp of symphonic tension looser, his control over the reference of any phrase to preceding and subsequent ones less sure, the movement might have proved subject to laws of diminishing returns; but in fact that last climax (with the superb LSO brass) came out as the greatest, and left one grave and chastened.

We also had Mozart's Clarinet Concerto, a gentle, lyrical performance by Jack Brymer, with beautifully defined tone (if sometimes too predictably vibrant), and plenty of virtuosity in the finale.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

release. More from them, I think, than from the basic theme or even tonal structure; for Jochum's performances—risky, perhaps—are less concerned with formal exposition, with setting out the bones of the music, than with holding the listeners' eager and attentive as the work unfolds, building up its expectations and feeding

them. Perhaps that is why, in No. 8, the finale was relatively unproblematic. It is anyway a piece of music, built of solid and sturdy elements, which do not easily cohere: one can understand why Bruckner agreed to cut it (Jochum uses the cut version, alas), but such surgery is about as good a remedy as bleeding was a century before. More rigidity might have helped hold the music together. But in the Adagio his intense, deeply contemplative interpretation, reflected in some marvellously rich and concentrated string playing, produced noble things:

Many conductors, more self-consciously, start this symphony on a loose rein; Mr Jochum makes it clear within a dozen bars that such is not his way, and that every phrase is to yield its full emotional quota. Were his grasp of symphonic tension looser, his control over the reference of any phrase to preceding and subsequent ones less sure, the movement might have proved subject to laws of diminishing returns; but in fact that last climax (with the superb LSO brass) came out as the greatest, and left one grave and chastened.

We also had Mozart's Clarinet Concerto, a gentle, lyrical performance by Jack Brymer, with beautifully defined tone (if sometimes too predictably vibrant), and plenty of virtuosity in the finale.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

release. More from them, I think, than from the basic theme or even tonal structure; for Jochum's performances—risky, perhaps—are less concerned with formal exposition, with setting out the bones of the music, than with holding the listeners' eager and attentive as the work unfolds, building up its expectations and feeding

them. Perhaps that is why, in No. 8, the finale was relatively unproblematic. It is anyway a piece of music, built of solid and sturdy elements, which do not easily cohere: one can understand why Bruckner agreed to cut it (Jochum uses the cut version, alas), but such surgery is about as good a remedy as bleeding was a century before. More rigidity might have helped hold the music together. But in the Adagio his intense, deeply contemplative interpretation, reflected in some marvellously rich and concentrated string playing, produced noble things:

Many conductors, more self-consciously, start this symphony on a loose rein; Mr Jochum makes it clear within a dozen bars that such is not his way, and that every phrase is to yield its full emotional quota. Were his grasp of symphonic tension looser, his control over the reference of any phrase to preceding and subsequent ones less sure, the movement might have proved subject to laws of diminishing returns; but in fact that last climax (with the superb LSO brass) came out as the greatest, and left one grave and chastened.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

release. More from them, I think, than from the basic theme or even tonal structure; for Jochum's performances—risky, perhaps—are less concerned with formal exposition, with setting out the bones of the music, than with holding the listeners' eager and attentive as the work unfolds, building up its expectations and feeding

them. Perhaps that is why, in No. 8, the finale was relatively unproblematic. It is anyway a piece of music, built of solid and sturdy elements, which do not easily cohere: one can understand why Bruckner agreed to cut it (Jochum uses the cut version, alas), but such surgery is about as good a remedy as bleeding was a century before. More rigidity might have helped hold the music together. But in the Adagio his intense, deeply contemplative interpretation, reflected in some marvellously rich and concentrated string playing, produced noble things:

Many conductors, more self-consciously, start this symphony on a loose rein; Mr Jochum makes it clear within a dozen bars that such is not his way, and that every phrase is to yield its full emotional quota. Were his grasp of symphonic tension looser, his control over the reference of any phrase to preceding and subsequent ones less sure, the movement might have proved subject to laws of diminishing returns; but in fact that last climax (with the superb LSO brass) came out as the greatest, and left one grave and chastened.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

release. More from them, I think, than from the basic theme or even tonal structure; for Jochum's performances—risky, perhaps—are less concerned with formal exposition, with setting out the bones of the music, than with holding the listeners' eager and attentive as the work unfolds, building up its expectations and feeding

them. Perhaps that is why, in No. 8, the finale was relatively unproblematic. It is anyway a piece of music, built of solid and sturdy elements, which do not easily cohere: one can understand why Bruckner agreed to cut it (Jochum uses the cut version, alas), but such surgery is about as good a remedy as bleeding was a century before. More rigidity might have helped hold the music together. But in the Adagio his intense, deeply contemplative interpretation, reflected in some marvellously rich and concentrated string playing, produced noble things:

Many conductors, more self-consciously, start this symphony on a loose rein; Mr Jochum makes it clear within a dozen bars that such is not his way, and that every phrase is to yield its full emotional quota. Were his grasp of symphonic tension looser, his control over the reference of any phrase to preceding and subsequent ones less sure, the movement might have proved subject to laws of diminishing returns; but in fact that last climax (with the superb LSO brass) came out as the greatest, and left one grave and chastened.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

release. More from them, I think, than from the basic theme or even tonal structure; for Jochum's performances—risky, perhaps—are less concerned with formal exposition, with setting out the bones of the music, than with holding the listeners' eager and attentive as the work unfolds, building up its expectations and feeding

them. Perhaps that is why, in No. 8, the finale was relatively unproblematic. It is anyway a piece of music, built of solid and sturdy elements, which do not easily cohere: one can understand why Bruckner agreed to cut it (Jochum uses the cut version, alas), but such surgery is about as good a remedy as bleeding was a century before. More rigidity might have helped hold the music together. But in the Adagio his intense, deeply contemplative interpretation, reflected in some marvellously rich and concentrated string playing, produced noble things:

Many conductors, more self-consciously, start this symphony on a loose rein; Mr Jochum makes it clear within a dozen bars that such is not his way, and that every phrase is to yield its full emotional quota. Were his grasp of symphonic tension looser, his control over the reference of any phrase to preceding and subsequent ones less sure, the movement might have proved subject to laws of diminishing returns; but in fact that last climax (with the superb LSO brass) came out as the greatest, and left one grave and chastened.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

release. More from them, I think, than from the basic theme or even tonal structure; for Jochum's performances—risky, perhaps—are less concerned with formal exposition, with setting out the bones of the music, than with holding the listeners' eager and attentive as the work unfolds, building up its expectations and feeding

them. Perhaps that is why, in No. 8, the finale was relatively unproblematic. It is anyway a piece of music, built of solid and sturdy elements, which do not easily cohere: one can understand why Bruckner agreed to cut it (Jochum uses the cut version, alas), but such surgery is about as good a remedy as bleeding was a century before. More rigidity might have helped hold the music together. But in the Adagio his intense, deeply contemplative interpretation, reflected in some marvellously rich and concentrated string playing, produced noble things:

Many conductors, more self-consciously, start this symphony on a loose rein; Mr Jochum makes it clear within a dozen bars that such is not his way, and that every phrase is to yield its full emotional quota. Were his grasp of symphonic tension looser, his control over the reference of any phrase to preceding and subsequent ones less sure, the movement might have proved subject to laws of diminishing returns; but in fact that last climax (with the superb LSO brass) came out as the greatest, and left one grave and chastened.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

release. More from them, I think, than from the basic theme or even tonal structure; for Jochum's performances—risky, perhaps—are less concerned with formal exposition, with setting out the bones of the music, than with holding the listeners' eager and attentive as the work unfolds, building up





# Who says there's no such thing as a vintage year for gin?

In mid-eighteenth century England the landed gentry was veritably overflowing with gin connoisseurs.

They afforded their favourite tippie much the same ritual that is reserved for rare old wines.

And anything less than excellent didn't even get a sniff.

(After all, you couldn't pull a poor gin out of the fire with tonic water in those days.)

The competition created between the distillers produced enough great gins to float the British Navy.

Even so, one man still wasn't impressed.

The Sheriff of London, Sir Robert Burnett.

He embarked on finding a recipe that would give him the best London Gin in the realm.

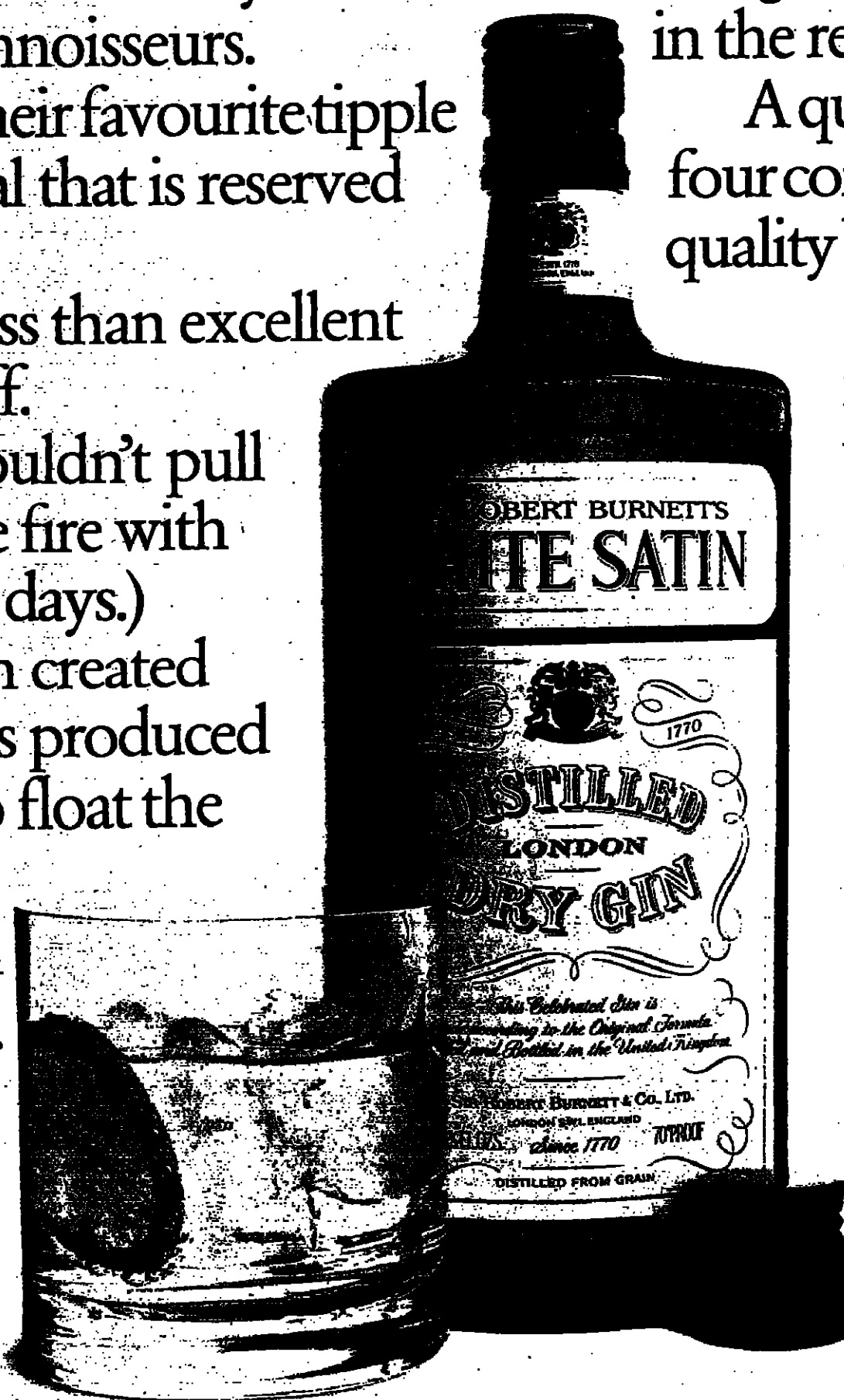
A quest that sent him scouring the four corners of the globe for the finest quality berries, herbs, grain and spices.

You can still judge the measure of his success to this very day.

With a tot of Burnett's White Satin Gin.

In fact, we've stuck to his original recipe since the day he launched his celebrated gin in 1770.

If you taste it, we think you'll agree. That really was a very good year for gin.



Still made to the original recipe.



Bernard Levin

# Madness or malevolence, it's not a laughing matter

Mr Wilson knows better than anybody else how irrelevant is the whole package of nonsense to the real and desperate problems the country faces

There was an eighteenth-century divine—I think it was Bishop Butler—who was obsessed, to a morbid degree, by the fear that the entire Government might suddenly go mad, with all the dangerous consequences that would be bound to follow. So extraordinary and unprecedented an occurrence. A great deal of mirth has been occasioned, over the years, by the good man's extravagant and unnecessary alarm at the thought of so improbable a turn of events, but it was abruptly borne in upon me last week that the laughter may have been entirely misplaced, for close study of the Queen's Speech suggests with almost irresistible force that Bishop Butler's fears have just proved abundantly justified.

It is not the contents of the Government's legislative programme that provokes this feeling. It is true that the poor Queen was obliged to recite an inventory of such unrelieved idiocy that it must have taken all her consciousness of her position and explicitly constitutional monarch to resist the temptation to add at the end, in the memorable words of Mr Peter Jay, "or not, as the case may be". Indeed, I would not be at all surprised to learn from those who were present that she had gone so far as to behave at the very least in the manner of Shaw's King Magnus (in *The Apple Cart*), to whom the Prime Minister tartly remarks: "Your Majesty has a way of unrolling the manuscript and winking". Yet if one were to classify as

insane all Governments who proposed, or indeed who enacted, measures that were at once absurd, noxious and indefensible, it would be necessary, in order to think of an administration which did not qualify for immediate removal to the funny farm, to go back at least as far as the reign of Queen Elizabeth the First, if not indeed to Henry and Maria. But what sets off the present lot from several centuries' worth of their predecessors is that there is almost literally nobody in the Cabinet who believes in any of the main items proposed last Wednesday.

If you doubt that claim, just look round the Cabinet table. Testing my assertion against what you know, what we all know, of its various members. And let us start at the top end. I have said many harsh things about Mr Wilson, and would not have said a good many more, and much harsher, had it not been for the unsatisfactory state of the law of libel; but I have never suggested that he is a foreigner. And his remoteness from folly lies precisely in his ability to see such measures as are now proposed for what they are—that is, overwhelmingly likely to produce effects exactly opposite to what is claimed for them. Mr Wilson is, of course, as far gone in self-deception as the man who believes himself to be Julius Caesar or a poached egg; but what saves him from a similar fate is the fact that his capacity for self-deception does not anaesthetize his ability to recognize the quality, and to

estimate the consequences, of his present legislative programme.

Do you suppose he does not know that such measures as the whole package of nonsense to the real and desperate problems the country faces, and if you injected about a pint and a half of truth drug into him he would tell you as much with our blushing. Yet he will not only defend but actively pursue the passage of legislation for which he has the most profound contempt.

Or take the five most intellectually distinguished members of the Cabinet—Mr Jenkins, Mr Healey, Mr Crosland, Mrs Williams and Mr Lever. Do you believe that any one of them, contemplating in private the hours of Parliamentary time, the hundreds of millions of pounds of public money, the Niagara of empty words, that are going to be expended on them, could be so stupid as to strike every one of them as downright barmy, could do anything but weep? (Well, yes, Mr

Lever, a man of merry, not to say wagging, temperament, would probably stare off the years by laughing until he fell down.) But do you suppose that Mr Healey believes in policies that must enormously increase government expenditure? Do you imagine that Mrs Williams wants further nationalization or a decline in educational standards? Do you think that Mr Crosland does not know that the inevitable result of the development land proposals will make it more difficult to solve the housing problem? (Mr Crosland probably holds the record for promoting policies he knows to be disastrous, the new one being a worthy successor to his measure to end the supply of furnished accommodation by giving tenants of it security for life, which in turn succeeded the repeal of the Housing Finance Act which he knew perfectly well was both fair and essential.) Do you feel that Mr

Jenkins wishes to see the multiplying restrictive practices of the dockers extended far beyond the docks?

Nor is it necessary to have a first-class mind, as these have to understand that every item on that infinitely depressing list is also on the list of things Britain, in her present condition, needs about as much as she needs a widespread, in-eradicate and simultaneous festering of the anopheles mosquito, the Colorado beetle, and the locust. I would not trust Messrs Short, Mulley, Ross or Shore, for instance, to post a letter without taking into consideration the likelihood that they would be discovered trying to shove it into a Chelsea Pensioner; but I would trust them to know legislative bilge from legislative beer, and the same goes for Lord Elwyn-Jones and Mr Mason. (As for Mr Prentice, contemplation of that programme must be doing a good deal to reconcile him

to the possibility of losing his seat. As for such hempen homespuns as Mr Varley, Mr Rees and Mr Peart, they certainly know enough to come in out of the rain. And as for Mr Callaghan, perhaps better able than almost any of his colleagues to take a truly synoptic view of the political realities, he is certainly thinking that Bishop Butler's hour has come at last.)

Well? Will anyone maintain with a straight face that there is a single Cabinet Minister in that list who believes that any list alone all of the proposed legislative items is necessary or even reasonably harmless? Indeed, only one member of the Cabinet really believes it all, and that is Mr Foot, who does most sincerely hold that the nationalized industries are models of enterprise and efficiency, that the trade union movement has shown itself in the van of economic progress and is implacably opposed to any abuse of its power, that giving further opportunities for corruption in local government will sharply reduce its incidence, that the best way to improve our education is to damage it. In addition to Mr Foot, we may reasonably include Lady Castle in the list of believers, though she can hardly be said to be capable any longer of as much ratiocination as is required for belief in anything, even such nonsense as that. And as well as that the human knee, tapped with a hammer, believes it ought to jerk. Throw in Mr

John Silkio as probably a believer in some of it, and Mr Benn as one who probably does not believe in it but certainly believes that he does; and the list is complete; a maximum of four voices out of more than 20. I have heard of the tail wagging the dog; but this must be the first case of a dog being wagged by the lunatic fringe.

Then why? And how? Why and how did this lexicon of drivell get to be compiled, not as an after-dinner game in a rather unimaginative house-party but as a legislative programme for a Government faced with national dangers of such variety, complexity and urgency that they would need more time, energy and thought than any Government could readily command even if absolutely no legislation of any kind was being contemplated?

There are only two possible answers. The first is that Bishop Butler's hour has come. The second is that the unrepresentative left in the Labour Party is able, even in the crisis in which we are now embedded, to get its malevolent way to get the Government to do what it pleases. For it would enable me to acquit the brave ones in the Cabinet of cowardice, the wise ones of folly, the shrewd ones of stupidity, the honest ones of duplicity. But, strive as I may, I cannot believe that all these brave ones of the Labour Party, I am obliged to reject that hypothesis and choose the other.

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1975

## A glimmer of hope in Lebanon

Independence Day has been traditionally an occasion for Lebanese leaders to beat their chests and sing the praises of the system they helped to create. This year they were forced to hang their heads in shame. In place of the usual military parades, cocktail parties and speech making, rival armies waged merciless street battles in all but a few of the districts of the capital. And Mr Rashid Karami, the Prime Minister, could only admit to his countrymen that their nation was on the verge of total collapse.

For Lebanon is in the process of dying a slow and painful death. Months of civil war have brought disintegration by instalments, with a bewildered population hardly aware of what has happened. The economy is shattered, and each new and more savage round of fighting lessens the prospects that the country will be able to drag itself up by its bootstraps if, and when, the present conflict ends.

Clearly, this loss of foreign confidence, and the disastrous effects it will have on Lebanon has begun to dawn on the more responsible of the leaders. However, they remain powerless to impose their will.

Whereas in the past the traditional Christian and Muslim leaderships were able to stop at the brink with a no victor, no vanquished solution, this seems no longer possible.

The immediate and long term effects of this are clear for all to see. The tireless efforts of Mr Karami have resulted in 14 ceasefires—which amount to breathers that probably prevent feared epidemics and famine but do not stop the fighting. And as the whole-scale slaughter continues—the death toll in seven months ranges between 4,000 and 6,500—the unwanted partition of the country takes tangible form. Already the lines are drawn in the capital and resistance kidnappings, murders and mutilations render neither community safe among co-religionists.

Neither side wants partition. Few believe that a shrunken right-wing Christian Lebanon would be viable in what is certain to be a hostile Muslim sea. Moreover, the Muslim state that would surround it would be so radicalized that, even if Syria and Israel did not carve their slices off it, it would be a few attributes it could boast. However, neither side has shown any willingness to change the collision courses which would lead to this.

For most Lebanese, the only way in which a solution that would keep the country together can be found is through traditional means. Although recent events have offered them few straws to grasp, one development has given rise for hope. This was the visit of Sheikh Salim, the former prime minister, and most prominent Sunni Muslim leader, to Saudi Arabia during which he launched a public campaign against communism and radical Islam. On his return to Lebanon he followed it through uttering a Friday sermon in which he urged the Muslim traditionalists cleaning up their street.

Given the growing power of communism and radical Islam in the Muslim electorate, the political implications of Mr Salim's stand did not escape notice. It has raised speculation among well placed Lebanese that a solution might be found in a compromise in which the Christians would agree to give up some of their power in return for the Muslim traditionalists cleaning up their street.

The question remains whether it is too late, and if for Lebanon the only foreseeable future is that depicted in a Beirut newspaper cartoon to mark the country's Independence Day. It showed a Lebanese flag three-quarters submerged in blood.

Paul Martin

# The drive to make Italy's new brand of communism work

Yesterday Peter Nichols looked at how the career of Enrico Berlinguer, Secretary of the Italian Communist Party, developed. Today Signor Berlinguer discusses the kind of policy which his party is pursuing.

Italy is feeling the effects of crisis involving other capitalist countries but in a particularly acute way because the crisis here has brought out a whole series of problems and contradictions which have been lying there for 25 years. As a result, the present crisis is more dramatic here than elsewhere in the capitalist world. The presence of a strong working class movement in a sense parries the crisis because it means that Italy's troubles cannot be solved by the methods to which capitalism has traditionally resorted. The political aspect of the crisis is in itself particularly acute because of the years of bad government by administration led by the Christian Democrats.

Enrico Berlinguer, however, sees reason for optimism in the way in which public opinion has dealt with what he feels is a harder test than any other western country has had to face in the past few years. "Democracy in Italy has been able to resist and defeat what we call 'the strategy of tension'", he says.

"We have successfully thwarted an attack from the extreme right—our own extremists and international right wing forces—aimed at putting an end to democracy. This threat began in 1969 with the bomb explosions in Milan. It was followed by a shift rightward in a part of Christian

democracy and in government. All this was intended to strike a blow at the working class and to bring about a right-wing political disorder and chaos with the aim of installing right-wing rule. Its effect was the opposite. Instead of a shift rightward, the country has shifted left. And the Communist Party, instead of being isolated, has been strengthened."

The June elections were however at regional and local government level. How would the Communist Party fare in a general election and would it favour calling national elections now?

"We are working to achieve a change in the balance of power, both in the country and in Parliament. We are against early elections though we have no reason to doubt that we would be successful. We have the least to fear from elections of any party."

"But an early general election would be damaging, because it would lead to months of paralysis in Parliament and in government and this is a period of national crisis requiring that all constitutional institutions function fully."

He feels that there has been a lowering of the political temperature since the communist advance in June. "There is a greater readiness to discuss problems together. The Government's decrees for facing the economic crisis went through Parliament rapidly, incorporating some if not all of the amendments proposed by the communists. And the settling of the question of our frontier with Yugoslavia went ahead without an outcry from the right because it was approved by all the democratic parties."

The immediate hard work facing the party is in the big cities with immense problems,

such as Naples, Turin and Florence which the communists took in June.

"The two main objective difficulties are first the inheritance of bad administration which is not easy to clear up, and secondly, the additional difficulties facing local governments as a result of the economic and financial crisis. There are also the problems of unmodel laws giving too little financial autonomy to local governments and the reluctance of the central administration to devolve its powers."

The immediate worries are summed up in his frank phrase: "We did not expect to win so much." And to meet this urgent demand for administrators, the Party has shifted officials into local administration and started concentrated courses for newly elected communist councillors.

He says that the experience of administrators from regions already under communist administration. The longer view is to implement the constitutional requirements and the laws relating to the powers of the regions and at the same time make notable savings by cutting back, more or less drastically, four ministries—agriculture, health, tourism and, to a lesser extent, public works. The regions are supposed to have wide responsibilities in these fields, but have not been granted them.

What would be the effect of a communist presence at the level of the national government?

"The participation of the Communist Party would give to government a broader and more solid basis. Italy would finally have a government which would operate on the basis of a very wide measure of confidence. The move towards government will consist essentially in development of the idea of constructive confrontation between the forces of the governmental majority and the minority. We are quite against any stand which would mean the present situation of the country worse, recreating an atmosphere of head-on confrontation and brawling among the popular forces. And for



Enrico Berlinguer: the communists have the least to fear from elections than any party.

this same reason we favour steps bringing about a closer understanding with the aim of solving the problems of Italian life."

Berlinguer prefers to hazard no guess as to when communists will actually join the national government. In the meantime there will be, he expects, a series of counter attacks from the right. They would take the form of pressure for an early general election to be fought on the issue of communism; attempts to create fear of what might happen under communist rule, and the negative effect of the forces of inertia. On the question of how justified fear of communism might be, he said: "Certain people have their fears which to some extent are justified because the most privileged groups have something to be frightened about. There is to be a communist presence in government." The party would want to take up the problem of the "pay jungle" which was difficult after years of maladministration. The country would suffer a shock but it would be a beneficial shock.

Was there not a danger that a long period of cooperation leading eventually to a broad coalition of communists and the country deprived of an opposition?

"I do not believe there would be a vacuum. There would be a conservative opposition. We want and we hope

there will be an opposition. But I must make clear that the size of the opposition depends on the capacity of governments to govern well. Good government will never remove opposition but it can reduce it. Italy's essential requirement now is government rather than opposition."

On the question of whether he envisaged space for an alternative government he said: "We would abide by the principles established by the constitution for respecting the will of the people either through general elections or changes in the majority of parliament."

The right to strike would be respected and the trade unions would retain their autonomy.

Religion raised three sets of issues. He would recognize the church and state, liberty of worship and the political and social outlook of believers. He saw nothing against bilateral relations based on a concordat as in the case of Italy. He would however want a revision of the concordat which, agreed in 1929, was in some passages out of date. The party was in favour of full respect for liberty of religion and worship. The social outlook of believers could well provide a spur towards overcoming social injustice, combating corruption, raising moral standards and promoting peace. Marxism and Christianity though starting from different roots could in this field have similar objectives.

And what about the Atlantic Alliance, future cooperation in Europe and relations with the United States? He would raise the problem of leaving the Atlantic alliance: not only because it is unrealistic but because unilateral moves could upset the balance of the movement towards international relaxation of tension. It is better that this process of relaxation is left to deal with the problem of making military alliances unnecessary. We favour European integration but we see integration as part of a process of democratic changes within the Community and within the individual countries which make it up.

Italy must stay in Nato and be a factor for unity in

Europe but we insist at the same time that Italy has a more active foreign policy."

"In the past all communist parties including our own looked to the Soviet Communist Party as their guide. The Soviet Union was the first to arrive at the revolution and the first to embark on the construction of a society different from capitalist societies. This did not prevent us from developing during fascism and the war a policy which sought to respond to the patriotic and autonomous needs of our country. Now we do not see the Soviet Union as a guide: no communist party, not just the Soviet Party, has a position of guiding influence."

He would recognize the importance of the Soviet Union for preserving peace in the world, promoting détente and in opposing imperialism; and of course the workers' movement remembers just only the revolution but the Soviet performance during the Second World War. Our relations with all other communist parties are based on friendship but we are not tied by the policies of communist countries. We give our opinions on what they are doing and we do not spare them our criticisms if we disagree with what they are doing. We do not see ourselves as a model for western parties. We are working first of all for the creation of a socialist society in Italy."

Finally, would he like to see a limit of time imposed on the secretariatship?

"I am personally of the view that it would be useful to impose limits both of age and the length of time that in individual could hold the office. Many men become less aware that it is time for them to go, the older they get. An outgoing secretary could well, if he is in sufficient good form, take some other function within the party. A leader's suitability depends to a large extent on whether he can remain in touch with reality and not isolate himself in an ivory tower."

Peter Nichols

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1975



Now that you know your Scotch, discover the pure taste of Glenfiddich Malt.

Glenfiddich Pure Malt Scotch Whisky

## The Times Diary

### Ireland's triumph, Britain's shame

of gin, and wondered why they would not rattle.

After two hours Ireland and Belgium were left to batter it out. The audience prayed for Ireland and the prize was soon awarded. A great cheer went up for the champion, followed by an impromptu chorus of *When Irish Eyes Are Smiling*. American reporters bombarded Mair with convoluted and humorous questions about his strategy. "I did it on skill, genius and gin and tonic," he declared, proposing a vote of thanks to the organizers and to the distillery which provided the fuel.

"What are you going to do now?" the serious Americans asked. "I am off to the world lunk trials in Honolulu," Mair announced.

In the background, looking forlorn and dejected, the British fourth prize of half a million dollars was clearly visible. It was real money. The Belgian said he would make another bid for the title next time, if there was a next time, and the Norwegian vowed to try to top up the computer tables he had carefully prepared to help him win.

Dukes

With the aristocracy supposed to be threatened with imminent penury, I was surprised that only two of Britain's 26 dukes accepted an invitation to a free lunch yesterday. (Diary writers, threatened with nothing except the occasional law suit or

violent reprisal, were there in far greater strength.)

The occasion was the lunching of a book about dukes by Brian Masters, a very good author whose previous work has included scholarly studies of French literature and a book about people who dream about the Queen. Masters explained the poor turnout by pointing out that several dukes had been abroad or in remote parts of the country, and that some had been quite hostile to the project.

"I approached the Duke of Grafton for help," said Masters. "but he said he didn't think this was quite the time to be writing about dukes. He thought the climate of opinion was hostile to them."

The lunch party was timed to begin at noon, and by 12.45 the organizers were beginning to worry that none of their aristocratic guests would arrive. But then the bespectacled Duke of St Albans arrived in a limousine. "Thank God for you," cried Anthony Blond, the publisher, and presented him with a copy of the book in his gratitude. For much of the rest of the party the duke went round clucking his prize, for not many were being given away, and at 5.35 it was a gift no careful aristocrat could refuse.

The Duke of Richmond followed soon afterwards—like St Albans, he is descended from one of Charles II's bastards. Then came the final aristocratic guest, Margaret, Duchess of Argyll.

The Duchess placed herself beside me for lunch and recalled that we last met when she was announcing the opening of her Mayfair house to tourists. The scheme had gone well, she revealed, although many prospective visitors had cancelled their plans in recent weeks because of the West End bomb. She is planning to leave London soon for a tour of the world, but she will not do so until the bombing campaign is over. Our aristocrats may be short of money, but they do not want to be seen to be lacking in pluck.

### Sharks

Publishers, film people, agents and others were shark-like smiles yesterday at a London hotel, where they gathered to watch Peter Benchley, author of *Jaws*, reveal the hidden part of the country, and that some had been quite hostile to the project.

"I approached the Duke of Grafton for help," said Masters. "but he said he didn't think this was quite the time to be writing about dukes. He thought the climate of opinion was hostile to them."

The lunch party was timed to begin at noon, and by 12.45 the organizers were beginning to worry that none of their aristocratic guests would arrive. But then the bespectacled Duke of St Albans arrived in a limousine. "Thank God for you," cried Anthony Blond, the publisher, and presented him with a copy of the book in his gratitude. For much of the rest of the party the duke went round clucking his prize, for not many were being given away, and at 5.35 it was a gift no careful aristocrat could refuse.

The Duke of Richmond followed soon afterwards—like St Albans, he is descended from one of Charles II's bastards. Then came the final aristocratic guest, Margaret, Duchess of Argyll.



Benchley says his six-year-old son loves the film, but he does not show it to his eight-year-old daughter, who is more sensitive. He saw his first shark while living off Bermuda when he was 19, and has never been unduly afraid of them. His big terror is of flying.

"When I was stuck in a cage with a 14-foot shark in Australia making a documentary, all I could think of was the long flight the next morning back to New York."

Environment and it announced that staff earning more than £3,500 a year would have their pay increased by the amount of any increment due to them, but that the increase would immediately be abated to conform with the Government's counter-inflation policy.

Both complaining readers saw this as a subtle instance of how civil servants know how to look after themselves. One thought it was a bit to protect their pensions—to have them based on the amount to which their salary would have been increased were it not for the pay policy. Another wrote: "After the freeze no doubt their new salaries will be payable in full. Does the same principle apply to the lower paid?"

I put these points to the Civil Service Department, where the spokesman gave me a long and plausible explanation. The announcement, he said, applied to people on contracts which allowed for automatic increments at fixed times. While they would not be receiving the increments contractually due to them this year, this was no reason to reduce their pensions. Certainly they will not get any back pay, but the question of whether their next due increment will be paid in full (ie as if this year's had been paid instead of frozen) is not yet settled.

Readers have been intrigued by the name chosen by the organization of militant whores: Prostitutes United for Social and Sexual Integrity—P.U.S.S.I. One suggests it is the first and only appropriate if the first and only were harlots, making it H.U.S.S.I. Another thinks it should be Women Hostesses Of Relaxation, Entertainment and Society.

P.H.S.

سكوتش مال





more efficient and had not been brought to light.

A more substantial argument is that by using such methods the United States damaged and diminished itself at home and abroad. International as well as domestic politics must be subject to some legal and moral order if they are not to degenerate into anarchy. Once a government starts using the methods of the gangster its entire mentality is liable to be corrupted. The Watergate affair was a symptom of corruption deriving from the belief that any methods were justified in what was assumed to be the defence of the American presidency. The activities of the CIA were the result of a belief that any methods were justified in the defence of what were assumed to be American interests abroad. They went longer uncorrected because they were not balanced by the American system as less effective in foreign policy than in

But American interests do not depend only on nuclear weapons and friendly governments or client states. They depend also on the ability of the United States to convince people that it is able to maintain values and principles and ways of life that are worth defending. If it uses the same methods as the KGB it will come to be regarded in the same light. Obviously it cannot always appear as a knight in shining armour, and moral posturing in the wrong context cannot be expected to bring about immorality, but if American power is to survive in the world, Americans must think as much of what they are defending as of the means of defence.

down to 65,000. But as the British suggestion is not a final offer the difference might more realistically be assumed to be in the order of 25,000 tons.

That is not an insignificant figure when the livelihood of men is at stake, but it does suggest that there is scope for compromise. The Government are right, therefore, to seek further negotiation before sending in the Navy. It is certainly worth making a further attempt to achieve a settlement that would be in everybody's interests.

The Iceland trade agreement with the EEC has now been implemented because of her dispute with Germany, but assuming that is settled, the agreement will still be blocked if Iceland remains in dispute with Britain. But if this further negotiating effort fails, then the Government will have no alternative but to send in the Navy.

There is need, however, for better antiquities laws as well as better enforcement. The law on treasure trove is obsolete and irrelevant to the archaeological importance of such objects; whether or not the owner had any intention of recovering his goods is no basis for determining whether such a crucial find as the recent hoard of early Christian plate from Water Newton should be left with its finder or seized to the Crown. The Government should learn from the example of some of its former colonies, which have legislation extending state protection to any class of archaeological site or material: treasure trove should be replaced by a statute governing not only precious metals but all associated material in their archaeological context capable of extension to other categories of evidence; and the destruction of archaeological sites, at present allowed after due notice unless positive protective action is

taken, should be prohibited without specific permission given only after the site's local and national importance has been considered. Both of those steps could be taken in a short Bill. If some such action is not taken soon the Sibylline books of our country's past will have been burnt unread.

have". And, as a first use of these powers, schools are being told that they may not use reading books with mummy in the kitchen and daddy in the garden shed".

New book-burning is book-burning, whether practised by the Nazis in the thirties or the Sexists in the seventies, and the fact that this particular spasm can be initiated by people like Roy Jenkins and Lady Howe only goes to show how insidious a process the erosion of liberty can be.

Moreover, it is inconceivably true that in the great majority of those households which possess both a kitchen and a garden shed, it is

mummy who will normally be found in the former and daddy in the latter. To employ the machinery of state to deny the truth is a concept we nowadays term Orwellian. Yet not even that clairvoyant man perceived that in 1984 it would be Big Sister who would be watching us.

Yours faithfully,  
**ALAN BRADLEY,**  
710 Collingwood House,  
Dolphin Square, SW1  
November 20.

Turning it off was of no more consequence than pulling a sheet over the patient's head. If the brain was

The patient's neck in the unconscious state would not dead then either the ventilator was unnecessary as the patient could breathe spontaneously or it was only temporarily necessary to assist him through a crisis. Only in this last case is turning it off relevant as, if it was temporarily necessary, it should not have been turned off!

The question in law is what is the duty of the doctor to such a patient. The law in the United Kingdom, as in the United States is by no means clear, the only guideline universally accepted exists in the distinction drawn by Pope Pius XII between ordinary measures (which are called for, and extra-ordinary measures, involving extraordinary sacrifice on the part of the patient, are not called for). While vague, this is helpful, and would

in my view means that in the case of an irretrievably comatose patient food and nursing were called for but not "heroic" measures or even treatment of an infection which could accelerate death, if such treatment is useless in the long term.

Opinions may differ on this point. It is not a medical or scientific matter. It is a philosophical question. It should therefore be debated widely and guidelines should be laid down after such debate. It cannot be debated as long as the issues continue to be trivialized and confused.

Yours, etc.  
IAN KENNEDY,  
Faculty of Laws,  
University of London King's College,  
Strand, WC2  
November 19.

tion. For instance, there is little point in trying to impose a residential qualification, now that the more

The question is this: is the Select Committee to continue to consider restrictive measures which would deny safe, legal abortion to thousands of women, and which have been condemned by resolutions passed this autumn by the Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party conference? These bodies resolved to resist any suggestion of a detrimental effect to the health and welfare of women and which would restrict the availability of abortion on social grounds.

Only two things remain to be done and neither requires a Select Committee. One is to continue the series of steps now being taken by Government to curb abuses in the private sector and for the adoption of the recommendations of the Peel advisory group on the use of fetuses and fetal material for research; the other is to increase the availability of NBS abortions by the provision of out-patient

Yours, etc,  
DOUGLAS HOUGHTON.

**CHARLES PANNELL,**  
House of Lords.  
November 15.

and teaching in conformity with their own religious and philosophical convictions".

When signing this Protocol Anthony Eden declared that this principle was accepted by the UK and so far as it was compatible with the provision of efficient instruction and training and the avoidance of unreasonable public expenditure.

It seems to the writer quite clear that this declaration in no way detracts from the clear rights of parents to choose their children's schooling.

Yours faithfully,  
**B. A. WORTLEY,**  
24 Gravel Lane,

**Granchester Meadows**  
From Mr David Keeble and others

Sir, Cambridge City Council will, we understand, shortly be asked to approve a route for a section of an entirely new ring road, to be known as the Western Relief Road, which will strike across the city edge of the meadows between Cambridge and Grantchester. The attractive and peaceful river walk to Rupert Brooke's village is, of course, enjoyed and loved by residents and visitors alike. Grantchester Meadows is the nearest accessible

recreational amenity. There has rightly been strict planning control

for many years to prevent development there; now, we imagine, the area who know Cambridge, the area is threatened.

In our opinion such a road would be an environmental disaster and should be prevented, all traffic considerations notwithstanding. The Cam valley is in any case shortly to be spanned by a new motorway, the Western Bypass, only just beyond Granchester; this will connect North and West Cambridge with the city to the South, and thus provide in some measure for peripheral traffic. In view of this it is difficult to believe that this damage to Granchester Meadows is really necessary.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID KEEBLE,  
JOHN LELLO,  
JULIAN RUSHTON.  
32 Granchester Road,  
Cambridge.  
November 18.



Law Report November 24 1975

# Owners must take back ship without repairs being done

Attica Sea Carriers Corporation v Ferrostaal-Poseidon Bulk Reederei GmbH

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Orr and Lord Justice Bridge

[Judgments delivered Nov 21]

A condition on redelivery in a bareboat charter that "charterer before redelivery shall make all such repairs and do all such work as found to be necessary at its expense and time" was held not to be a condition precedent to the right to redeliver, but only a stipulation giving a remedy in damages.

The Court of Appeal, in reversed judgments, allowed an appeal by charterers, Ferrostaal-Poseidon Bulk Reederei GmbH, of Hamburg, from the judgment of Mr Justice Mocatta on October 16 on preliminary issues holding, in effect, that the charterers were bound to repair the Puerto Buitrago before redelivery, and that the owners, Attica Sea Carriers Corporation of Monrovia, Liberia, were entitled to the hire until the charterers repaired the vessel.

Leave to appeal to the House of Lords was refused.

Mr Robert Alexander, QC, Mr Jonathan Gilman and Mr Martin White for the charterers; Mr Mark Saville, QC, and Mr Julian Cooke for the owners.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that it was an urgent case. The Puerto Buitrago was lying at

Kiel with only a caretaker on board.

The vessel was let on a bareboat charter, which expired three months ago. She was so much out of repair that it would cost more to repair her than she was worth, even after the repairs had been done; the cost was said to be twice as much as her value when repaired. The shipowners said that it was the charterers' duty to repair her, wherever the cost, and that the charterers must pay the charter-hire until she was repaired even to the crack of doom.

For the charterers it was said that that was absurd; that they were entitled to hand her back now, just as she was, out of repair; that the shipowners should sell her for what they could get; and that they could not damages for delivery up out of repair, but not the charter-hire.

The vessel was let under a bareboat time-charter by demise under which she was manned and maintained by the charterers. It was a type of charterparty which appeared to be coming back into fashion. Here it was a demise from January, 1974, to May, 1975.

Built in Japan in 1959 and powered by steam turbines, the Puerto Buitrago was surveyed in August, 1974, and passed for classification. Soon after there was trouble with her engines. Eventually, full of a cargo of soyabean meal, she was towed out of Rio de Janeiro and then for six weeks across the ocean to Gdynia. Her cargo was there discharged. She was then towed

to Kiel, where she arrived on September 7.

The owners produced a specification for dry-docking and repairs, which it was said would cost about £2m, whereas the value of the vessel when repaired would be only £1m. Her scrap value would be \$300,000. The charterers admitted that repairs to the tune of \$500,000 were their responsibility, but disputed the rest. The owners had refused to accept redelivery. They obtained an injunction restraining the charterers from redelivering the vessel, but that was too late to have any effect because everyone had left the vessel. So they brought another action against the charterers claiming hire at the charter rate of \$46,000 a month until the vessel was repaired and redelivered in sound condition.

Mr Justice Mocatta gave judgment for the shipowners on preliminary questions of law. The charterers appealed.

The first question was whether, on the true construction of the charterparty, the charterers were entitled to redeliver the vessel now. Clause 15 "Conditions on redelivery" said: "The vessel shall be redelivered to the owner in the same good order and condition as on delivery... ordinary wear and tear excepted. Charterer, before redelivery, shall make all such repairs and do all such work as found to be necessary at its expense and time." It was plain that the charterer was under an obligation to put the vessel in good repair before

redelivery. Was that obligation a condition precedent to his right to redeliver the vessel (so that he was not entitled to redeliver it if broken, gave a remedy in damages but did not prevent him from redelivering the vessel to the owner)? *Celivie v Bremer* (1973) 3 WLR 447, 453, 454.

The parties could, by clear words, provide that complete performance of a particular stipulation could be a condition precedent. But in the absence of clear words, the courts looked to see which of the rival interpretations gave the more reasonable result. Lord Reid in *Wickham Tool v Smith* AG (1974) AC 225, 231. In the 18B 617 Mr Justice Mocatta looked to see what was reasonable.

The obligation to repair in clause 15 was not a condition precedent to the right to redeliver, but only a stipulation giving a remedy in damages. So on the true construction of the charterparty, the charterers were entitled to redeliver the vessel now. Clause 15 "Conditions on redelivery" said: "The vessel shall be redelivered to the owner in the same good order and condition as on delivery... ordinary wear and tear excepted. Charterer, before redelivery, shall make all such repairs and do all such work as found to be necessary at its expense and time." It was plain that the charterer was under an obligation to put the vessel in good repair before

redelivery. Was that obligation a condition precedent to his right to redeliver the vessel (so that he was not entitled to redeliver it if broken, gave a remedy in damages but did not prevent him from redelivering the vessel to the owner)? *Celivie v Bremer* (1973) 3 WLR 447, 453, 454.

Lord Justice Bridge delivered a concurring judgment. Solicitors: Richards, Butler & Co., Ince & Co.

there was any implied term ending the charter hire in the event of the cost of repairs exceeding the value of the vessel.

The shipowners relied on *White & Carter Ltd v McGregor* (1962) AC 413, a decision of the House of Lords by a three to two majority, which his Lordship would not follow save in a case where a plaintiff ought, in all reason, to accept a repudiation of a contract and sue for damages. His Lordship did not think that the law allowed the shipowners to seek to compel specific performance of one or other of the provisions of the charter-party most unjust and unreasonable consequences—when damages would be an adequate remedy.

LORD JUSTICE ORR, agreeing in allowing the appeal, said that the case differed from *White & Carter* in that it could not be said that the owners could fulfil the contract without any cooperation from the charterers and also because the charterers had set out to prove that the owners had no legitimate interest in claiming the charter-hire rather than claiming damages. If either or both of those factors had been present in *White & Carter*, Lord Reid might well have agreed with Lord Morton and Lord Keith on the result of the appeal.

Lord Justice Bridge delivered a concurring judgment. Solicitors: Richards, Butler & Co., Ince & Co.

Mr Francis Coles for the appellant; Mr Leslie Portnoy for the Crown.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the appellant's defence that the Crown Court had no jurisdiction to put off for more than 28 days limited by section 11(2) of the Courts Act, 1971, the passing of the whole or part of a sentence if circumstances make it desirable to pass the substantive sentence immediately and to postpone what may have to be done in addition, rather than postpone the whole sentence until all material necessary to complete all elements of a sentencing problem are to hand.

The Court of Appeal so held when giving reasons for dismissing an appeal by Kevin Annesley, aged 23, against six months' driving disqualification under the "totting up" provisions in section 93(3)(5) of the Road Traffic Act, 1972, passed on him at Manchester Crown Court (Judge B. H. Gerrard) on June 6, when he was brought back for that purpose after having been sentenced there on April 18 to terms of imprisonment and three years' driving disqualification (reduced to two years on an appeal) for two driving offences and taking a vehicle without consent.

Section 11(2) provides: "... a sentence imposed, or other order made, by the Crown Court when dealing with an offender may be brought back for that purpose varied or rescinded by the Crown Court within the period of 28 days beginning with the day on which the sentence or other order was imposed or made."

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

Mr Coles relied on *R v Fairhead* (1975) 2 All ER 737 and referred to *Ex parte Smith* (1973) 1327, but Mr Portnoy submitted that the fallacy underlying Mr Coles' argument was that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

## Crown Court's power to put off sentence

Regina v Annesley  
Before Lord Justice Bridge, Mr Justice Bristow and Mr Justice Mocatta

[Judgments delivered Nov 21]

The Crown Court has jurisdiction at common law to put off for more than 28 days limited by section 11(2) of the Courts Act, 1971, the passing of the whole or part of a sentence if circumstances make it desirable to pass the substantive sentence immediately and to postpone what may have to be done in addition, rather than postpone the whole sentence until all material necessary to complete all elements of a sentencing problem are to hand.

The Court of Appeal so held when giving reasons for dismissing an appeal by Kevin Annesley, aged 23, against six months' driving disqualification under the "totting up" provisions in section 93(3)(5) of the Road Traffic Act, 1972, passed on him at Manchester Crown Court (Judge B. H. Gerrard) on June 6, when he was brought back for that purpose after having been sentenced there on April 18 to terms of imprisonment and three years' driving disqualification (reduced to two years on an appeal) for two driving offences and taking a vehicle without consent.

Section 11(2) provides: "... a sentence imposed, or other order made, by the Crown Court when dealing with an offender may be brought back for that purpose varied or rescinded by the Crown Court within the period of 28 days beginning with the day on which the sentence or other order was imposed or made."

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW said that the only powers under which sentence could be put off by the Crown Court were those under section 93 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act, 1973, which was clearly not exercised because the appellant had not been invited to consent as the Act required.

MR JUSTICE BRISTOW







[illegible]



# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

It's super being married to a millionaire.

Don Zillo.  
World's most exquisite cream sherry.

### Government will write off loss of £16.7m in Giro restructuring

By Richard Allen

The Government announced yesterday that it plans to write off half the past losses of the national Giro, amounting to £16.7m, under its controversial proposals for restructuring the organization.

The amount of the write-off, announced in a White Paper and Bill, the Giro also will be able to extend its normal banking activities. It will be allowed to compete alongside the commercial banks in providing overdrafts and lending money to local authorities and nationalized industries.

The Post Office's liability to the Tax Payer Finance National Giro Fund is being reduced by £8.35m, under a restructuring which gives Giro a public dividend capital structure similar to that provided for the British Steel Corporation and British Airways.

According to the White Paper, by the end of the last financial year, 1974-75, Giro's outstanding debt amounted to £42.5m, financing net assets of £25.8m and an accumulated deficit of £16.7m.

The amount of the debt is such that interest payable on it will continue for some years to exceed the trading profits, and while this remains so there is no prospect of Giro achieving a soundness for a long time to come.

Accordingly the Government proposes that £16.7m should be written off. The write-off would

### Improved output reported by Leyland

By R. W. Shakespeare

Confrontation between workers and management which was threatened at British Leyland's Austin/Morris car plant at Cowley, Oxford, appears to have been temporarily avoided.

Yesterday the plant got through its first day under a management threat that unless output was increased, part of the operations would be shut down and workers sent home.

This warning was contained in a letter sent to all workers at the weekend by Mr Desmond North, the Cowley plant director. It is felt that by British Leyland is under considerable pressure from the Government to improve its performance.

Last week Lord Ryder, chairman of the National Enterprise Board, who now effectively holds the car group's purse-strings, gave a warning that unless there was an end to unofficial strikes, and a significant increase in productivity, the Government might withhold some of the financial aid planned for British Leyland.

Mr North said in his letter that part of the Cowley car assembly operations were running at a significant loss, and that its future, and therefore that of the workers concerned was in jeopardy.

In a statement issued at the end of yesterday's day shift, British Leyland said discussions with trade union representatives had continued all day. As a result it had been agreed to hold a further meeting between management and local trade union officials on Friday.

The statement added: "Progress has been made in improvements in performance. While this is an early stage, we are confident that must be given for these initiatives to work and we are continuing to watch the situation carefully."

A management spokesman said that because of improved performance in the plant yesterday, it had not been necessary to send anyone home.

The company's statement seems to imply that provided there is no sudden collapse of output, the rest of this week it will try to avoid any lay-offs. Sending men home would certainly be seen by the unions as highly provocative.

It also seems reasonable to assume that the talks which are being opened with the unions on Friday will ultimately centre on some revision of the grading structure at Cowley.

This is really at the heart of the latest troubles at the car plant. Various groups of workers, including engine tuners, testers and inspectors, have all recently been involved in disputes over claims for regrading as skilled workers.

Yesterday 320 press operators at British Leyland's Castle Bromwich car body factory called off their ten-day unofficial strike, which stopped production of Jaguar cars and seriously disrupted output of mini-cars, involving the company in lost output worth some £3m.

Business Diary, page 21

### Bonn's '5 wise men' go for expansion

From Peter Norman

Bonn, Nov 24

West Germany's Council of Economic Advisers today urged the government to maintain its expansionary economic policies, and prescribed a big consolidation of public sector spending as the best way to help the country back to a pattern of stable growth.

The "five wise men", as the council is known, said in their annual report that the long-awaited upswing in the West German economy is now within reach. They feel that Germany, like Japan and Canada, is climbing out of the recession.

However, while it feels that the economy has unquestionably turned the corner, the council noted that uncertainty still surrounds the likely strength of the upswing and the chances for turning this into a satisfactory medium-term growth.

In its prognosis for next year, the council varies little from the forecasts of other economic research bodies. West Germany's gross national product is expected to show an overall real growth of 4.5 per cent after falling this year by 3.5 per cent.

Inflation, as measured by the cost of living index, will run at 6 per cent, compared with 8 per cent this year. Unemployment, although again averaging about one million over the year, should be appreciably lower at the end of 1976 than at the beginning.

The council's chairman, Professor Norbert Klöten, told a press conference that this forecast assumed a 6 per cent increase in world trade, with Germany's exports showing an above average rise of 6 to 8 per cent and a rise in real investment by the country's industry of six per cent next year. He added that these assumptions alone constituted a considerable risk in the forecast.

It could happen, he said, that a more favourable development in foreign trade could lead to a real growth rate of 6 per cent, while an unexpectedly low level of industrial investment could depress the rise in real gross national product to 3 per cent.

Professor Klöten declared it was the council's view that the origins of Germany's economic difficulties went back to the end of the last decade and it would take years to correct the errors made then. For this reason the council had laid great stress on the need to restore confidence in the medium term.

It pointed out that in recent years, wages had risen too strongly in relation to cor-

porate profits; industrial investment had lagged; and that there were signs that the state was reaching the limits of expenditure that could be financed through taxation and other burdens on the private sector.

In this diagnosis, the council's view is very close to that of the Bonn Economics Ministry, which has been pleading for the creation of an economic climate more favourable to business to encourage investment and so help to restore full employment. The problem here is that the state has only limited chances for direct action, and this the council recognized.

Therefore, in the wages sector, the council called on employers and unions to make settlements which will no more than compensate for the expected rise in the cost of living next year.

In monetary policy, the council urged the West German Federal Bank to maintain its expansionary policy, and again publicly set a target of 8 per cent for the growth of central bank money stock next year.

In finance policy, the council called on the state to maintain its high level of spending to support demand while the economy weakly. But it also made absolutely clear that

European leaders are looking to America to lead the way out of recession. They maintain that the United States is not strong enough to carry a disproportionate share of the burden of pulling the West together.

The Senate report concludes: "The world economy is in trouble, and this has implications for our own economy. All of the major trading nations are in the same situation, with recession, inflation, and potentially weak recovery in sight."

Chase Econometrics reaches the opposite conclusion. Its forecasts say that all major non-communist industrial countries, with the exception of Britain, are turning the corner from recession to recovery. The revival will be broadly based, said the report, and involve every major country, except Britain, by the third quarter of next year.

Chase Econometrics predicts that real gross national product and industrial production in America will rise by 7 per cent and 15 per cent respectively in the first half of next year, with Germany showing quarterly real GDP growth in 1976 at an annual rate of 6.2 per cent and Japan reaching annual GNP growth of 9 to 10 per cent by mid-1976.

The outlook for Britain, however, is bleak, according to the Chase experts, with industrial production down at an annual rate of 3 per cent in the current quarter and indicating a decline of 5.6 per cent for the year as a whole. However, the weakness of production in Britain is seen as finally ending, and for the whole of 1976 the experts forecast a decline of just 0.1 per cent.

European leaders are looking to America to lead the way out of recession. They maintain that the United States is not strong enough to carry a disproportionate share of the burden of pulling the West together.

The Senate report concludes: "The world economy is in trouble, and this has implications for our own economy. All of the major trading nations are in the same situation, with recession, inflation, and potentially weak recovery in sight."

Chase Econometrics reaches the opposite conclusion. Its forecasts say that all major non-communist industrial countries, with the exception of Britain, are turning the corner from recession to recovery. The revival will be broadly based, said the report, and involve every major country, except Britain, by the third quarter of next year.

Chase Econometrics predicts that real gross national product and industrial production in America will rise by 7 per cent and 15 per cent respectively in the first half of next year, with Germany showing quarterly real GDP growth in 1976 at an annual rate of 6.2 per cent and Japan reaching annual GNP growth of 9 to 10 per cent by mid-1976.

The outlook for Britain, however, is bleak, according to the Chase experts, with industrial production down at an annual rate of 3 per cent in the current quarter and indicating a decline of 5.6 per cent for the year as a whole. However, the weakness of production in Britain is seen as finally ending, and for the whole of 1976 the experts forecast a decline of just 0.1 per cent.

European leaders are looking to America to lead the way out of recession. They maintain that the United States is not strong enough to carry a disproportionate share of the burden of pulling the West together.

The Senate report concludes: "The world economy is in trouble, and this has implications for our own economy. All of the major trading nations are in the same situation, with recession, inflation, and potentially weak recovery in sight."

Chase Econometrics reaches the opposite conclusion. Its forecasts say that all major non-communist industrial countries, with the exception of Britain, are turning the corner from recession to recovery. The revival will be broadly based, said the report, and involve every major country, except Britain, by the third quarter of next year.

Chase Econometrics predicts that real gross national product and industrial production in America will rise by 7 per cent and 15 per cent respectively in the first half of next year, with Germany showing quarterly real GDP growth in 1976 at an annual rate of 6.2 per cent and Japan reaching annual GNP growth of 9 to 10 per cent by mid-1976.

The outlook for Britain, however, is bleak, according to the Chase experts, with industrial production down at an annual rate of 3 per cent in the current quarter and indicating a decline of 5.6 per cent for the year as a whole. However, the weakness of production in Britain is seen as finally ending, and for the whole of 1976 the experts forecast a decline of just 0.1 per cent.

European leaders are looking to America to lead the way out of recession. They maintain that the United States is not strong enough to carry a disproportionate share of the burden of pulling the West together.

The Senate report concludes: "The world economy is in trouble, and this has implications for our own economy. All of the major trading nations are in the same situation, with recession, inflation, and potentially weak recovery in sight."

Chase Econometrics reaches the opposite conclusion. Its forecasts say that all major non-communist industrial countries, with the exception of Britain, are turning the corner from recession to recovery. The revival will be broadly based, said the report, and involve every major country, except Britain, by the third quarter of next year.

Chase Econometrics predicts that real gross national product and industrial production in America will rise by 7 per cent and 15 per cent respectively in the first half of next year, with Germany showing quarterly real GDP growth in 1976 at an annual rate of 6.2 per cent and Japan reaching annual GNP growth of 9 to 10 per cent by mid-1976.

The outlook for Britain, however, is bleak, according to the Chase experts, with industrial production down at an annual rate of 3 per cent in the current quarter and indicating a decline of 5.6 per cent for the year as a whole. However, the weakness of production in Britain is seen as finally ending, and for the whole of 1976 the experts forecast a decline of just 0.1 per cent.

European leaders are looking to America to lead the way out of recession. They maintain that the United States is not strong enough to carry a disproportionate share of the burden of pulling the West together.

The Senate report concludes: "The world economy is in trouble, and this has implications for our own economy. All of the major trading nations are in the same situation, with recession, inflation, and potentially weak recovery in sight."

Chase Econometrics reaches the opposite conclusion. Its forecasts say that all major non-communist industrial countries, with the exception of Britain, are turning the corner from recession to recovery. The revival will be broadly based, said the report, and involve every major country, except Britain, by the third quarter of next year.

Chase Econometrics predicts that real gross national product and industrial production in America will rise by 7 per cent and 15 per cent respectively in the first half of next year, with Germany showing quarterly real GDP growth in 1976 at an annual rate of 6.2 per cent and Japan reaching annual GNP growth of 9 to 10 per cent by mid-1976.

The outlook for Britain, however, is bleak, according to the Chase experts, with industrial production down at an annual rate of 3 per cent in the current quarter and indicating a decline of 5.6 per cent for the year as a whole. However, the weakness of production in Britain is seen as finally ending, and for the whole of 1976 the experts forecast a decline of just 0.1 per cent.

European leaders are looking to America to lead the way out of recession. They maintain that the United States is not strong enough to carry a disproportionate share of the burden of pulling the West together.

The Senate report concludes: "The world economy is in trouble, and this has implications for our own economy. All of the major trading nations are in the same situation, with recession, inflation, and potentially weak recovery in sight."

Chase Econometrics reaches the opposite conclusion. Its forecasts say that all major non-communist industrial countries, with the exception of Britain, are turning the corner from recession to recovery. The revival will be broadly based, said the report, and involve every major country, except Britain, by the third quarter of next year.

Chase Econometrics predicts that real gross national product and industrial production in America will rise by 7 per cent and 15 per cent respectively in the first half of next year, with Germany showing quarterly real GDP growth in 1976 at an annual rate of 6.2 per cent and Japan reaching annual GNP growth of 9 to 10 per cent by mid-1976.

The outlook for Britain, however, is bleak, according to the Chase experts, with industrial production down at an annual rate of 3 per cent in the current quarter and indicating a decline of 5.6 per cent for the year as a whole. However, the weakness of production in Britain is seen as finally ending, and for the whole of 1976 the experts forecast a decline of just 0.1 per cent.

European leaders are looking to America to lead the way out of recession. They maintain that the United States is not strong enough to carry a disproportionate share of the burden of pulling the West together.

The Senate report concludes: "The world economy is in trouble, and this has implications for our own economy. All of the major trading nations are in the same situation, with recession, inflation, and potentially weak recovery in sight."

Shareholder tries to arrest head of Herbert

Despite angry criticism from shareholders at a five-hour meeting, a government financial aid scheme to rescue the Coventry machine tool group of Alfred Herbert was approved in its first stage yesterday.

But not before police were called to the Coventry meeting where some shareholders were heckling the board of directors. One protester tried to make a citizen's arrest of Mr John Buckley, the company chairman.

The proxy shareholder, Mr Douglas Willey, of Mumford, Norfolk, accused the chairman of misusing the proxy votes to defeat a resolution successful on the floor.

He claimed the board was committing a crime by using the assets of the old Alfred Herbert public company to raise capital and float a new, private and closed company under the National Enterprise Board.

Mr Willey was stopped on the platform by a company official as he went to arrest the chairman. The police remained outside the meeting, the organizers of the shareholders' meeting to control it. The police also refused to help Mr Willey to make his citizens' arrest.

The meeting was convened by the High Court for shareholders to approve a scheme in which the Government buys out the ordinary shareholders at a total cost of more than £1m as well as providing a £25m aid scheme.

Each shareholder will get 6p a share. A new company called Herbert, Ltd, would then be set up with all shares held by the National Enterprise Board.

The shareholders present succeeded with a resolution from Mr Joe Johnston, of Lymington Spa, that unless the 6p offer was substantially increased to near par value then it should be rejected and the firm liquidated.

It was wrong, he said, that the Government and management should profit at the expense of shareholders.

Eventually a full card vote was taken and the proposed scheme was approved by 85.9 per cent of the shareholders. Voting figures were: 7,632,232 for and 1,271,379 against.

Discussions are still going on between the receiver of Norton Villiers, a manufacturing and engineering firm, and the Department of Trade and Industry in the hope of saving the company from being compulsorily wound up, a High Court judge was told yesterday.

Mr Charles Aldous, for the receiver, told Mr Justice Oliver: "I cannot anticipate the final result, but it is hoped that a substantial part of this business can be sold as a going concern."

By consent, the judge adjourned for 21 days a winding-up petition by Messrs (London) over an unpaid bill.

On the mechanics of the dispersal, he said: "This is not presenting too many difficulties."

BP would have great difficulty in assuring overseas governments and companies that it would not become an instrument of the Government if the state raised its direct shareholding by buying any of the Bank's shares.

He expected the dispersal would be widespread — not necessarily within Britain alone. In view of the group's Alaskan interests, he hoped the United States would see any delay in dispersing the shares simply as a consequence of a Bank rescue operation. —Reuter.

On the mechanics of the dispersal, he said: "This is not presenting too many difficulties."

BP would have great difficulty in assuring overseas governments and companies that it would not become an instrument of the Government if the state raised its direct shareholding by buying any of the Bank's shares.

He expected the dispersal would be widespread — not necessarily within Britain alone. In view of the group's Alaskan interests, he hoped the United States would see any delay in dispersing the shares simply as a consequence of a Bank rescue operation. —Reuter.

On the mechanics of the dispersal, he said: "This is not presenting too many difficulties."

BP would have great difficulty in assuring overseas governments and companies that it would not become an instrument of the Government if the state raised its direct shareholding by buying any of the Bank's shares.

He expected the dispersal would be widespread — not necessarily within Britain alone. In view of the group's Alaskan interests, he hoped the United States would see any delay in dispersing the shares simply as a consequence of a Bank rescue operation. —Reuter.

On the mechanics of the dispersal, he said: "This is not presenting too many difficulties."

BP would have great difficulty in assuring overseas governments and companies that it would not become an instrument of the Government if the state raised its direct shareholding by buying any of the Bank's shares.

He expected the dispersal would be widespread — not necessarily within Britain alone. In view of the group's Alaskan interests, he hoped the United States would see any delay in dispersing the shares simply as a consequence of a Bank rescue operation. —Reuter.

On the mechanics of the dispersal, he said: "This is not presenting too many difficulties."

BP would have great difficulty in assuring overseas governments and companies that it would not become an instrument of the Government if the state raised its direct shareholding by buying any of the Bank's shares.

He expected the dispersal would be widespread — not necessarily within Britain alone. In view of the group's Alaskan interests, he hoped the United States would see any delay in dispersing the shares simply as a consequence of a Bank rescue operation. —Reuter.

On the mechanics of the dispersal, he said: "This is not presenting too many difficulties."

### Three US banks join Eurobonds market

By Christopher Wilkins

Banking Correspondent

Three leading American investment banks are planning to start making an active trading market in Eurobonds in the near future.

The three are Salomon Bros, First Boston Corporation and E. F. Hutton. The first two, which are among the biggest bond dealers in the United States, will operate from London. First Boston will begin trading next week and Salomon early next year.

Hutton, which is primarily a stockbroking and commodity broking firm with several offices in Europe, will be running its Eurobond operation from Paris.

Such a sudden influx of powerful names into the Eurobond market is of considerable significance. Last year, when Eurobond prices were falling heavily, substantial losses were incurred by a number of market makers and some, such as Orion Bank and Western American Bank, closed down their Eurobond trading operations.

This year the market has been much more profitable because, unlike last year, traders have been able to borrow short-term funds to finance their trading books at interest rates which were below the return on them. Prices have also been rising strongly.

Financial Editor, page 21

Big rise in regional aid offers

Government offers of regional selective assistance under section 7 of the Industry Act rose substantially in value during August. Figures released by the Department of Industry show that 62 offers, worth £22.7m,

So far, the possibility of a reversal of this situation has deterred any new traders from coming into the market, which has continued to be dominated by such firms as Kidder Peabody, Credit Suisse White Weld and Merrill Lynch.

But the volume of new issues flowing into the market has been so high—some \$5,700m in the first 10 months this year compared to a mere \$1,800m last year—that the attractions to primary issuing houses of becoming involved in the secondary market have become greater.

Equally important for American investment banks is the prospect of the imminent removal of the United States tax on securities owned by non-residents. This is expected to mean a big increase in the demand for American fixed interest securities by European investors.

The American banks are therefore viewing their move into Eurobonds as part of a programme to extend their existing strength in bond dealing in the United States on to the international plane. It is thought that other American investment banks are also investigating such a course.

Financial Editor, page 21

Government offers of regional selective assistance under section 7 of the Industry Act rose substantially in value during August. Figures released by the Department of Industry show that 62 offers, worth £22.7m,

were made to companies. In July there were 97 offers, valued at £5.7m.

Since April, 386 offers of selective aid, valued at £44.8m, have been made, compared with 375 offers worth £28.2m in the corresponding period last year.

### Minister asked to be hard-headed on Chrysler

By Edward Townsend

At Whitehall officials yesterday put the finishing touches to a set of proposals for aiding Chrysler UK. Mr Gerald Kaufman, Under Secretary of State at the Department of Industry, promised that a Commons statement would be made "very soon".

Questioned by MPs on the progress being made, Mr Kaufman said that the statement, due to be made by Mr Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, was being considered with "the utmost urgency".

It is likely that before revealing the Government's plan, Mr Varley will invite Mr John

Riccardo, the Chrysler Corporation chairman, to return to London to make his case.

MPs will be eager to learn the outcome and particularly to hear what the Prime Minister has described as the "distasteful facts".

Yesterday Mr Kaufman was asked for an assurance by Mr John Biffen, Conservative MP for Oswestry, that there would be "a most hard-headed test of potential profitability applied to the Chrysler problem".

Mr Biffen was being considered with "the utmost urgency". It is likely that before revealing the Government's plan, Mr Varley will invite Mr John

Mr Kaufman stressed that all relevant tests would be made in "this extremely vexed problem, selecting all kinds of issues".

Clifford Webb writes: Mr Eric Varley, the Secretary of State for Industry is being pressed to investigate allegations that old-established Chrysler UK dealers in Belgium are being forced to give priority to French-made Chrysler Simcas.

The claim brought bitter protests last night from shop stewards at the company's Coventry and Lincolnshire Remounts plants. They see it as further evidence that Detroit has already decided to run down its British operation, and

relevant tests would be made in "this extremely vexed problem, selecting all kinds of issues".

Clifford Webb writes: Mr Eric Varley, the Secretary of State for Industry is being pressed to investigate allegations that old-established Chrysler UK dealers in Belgium are being forced to give priority to French-made Chrysler Simcas.

The claim brought bitter protests last night from shop stewards at the company's Coventry and Lincolnshire Remounts plants. They see it as further evidence that Detroit has already decided to run down its British operation, and

relevant tests would be made in "this extremely vexed problem, selecting all kinds of issues".

Clifford Webb writes: Mr Eric Varley, the Secretary of State for Industry is being pressed to investigate allegations that old-established Chrysler UK dealers in Belgium are being forced to give priority to French-made Chrysler Simcas.

The claim brought bitter protests last night from shop stewards at the company's Coventry and Lincolnshire Remounts plants. They see it as further evidence that Detroit has already decided to run down its British operation, and

relevant tests would be made in "this extremely vexed problem, selecting all kinds of issues".

Clifford Webb writes: Mr Eric Varley, the Secretary of State for Industry is being pressed to investigate allegations that old-established Chrysler UK dealers in Belgium are being forced to give priority to French-made Chrysler Simcas.

The claim brought bitter protests last night from shop stewards at the company's Coventry and Lincolnshire Remounts plants. They see it as further evidence that Detroit has already decided to run down its British operation, and

relevant tests would be made in "this extremely vexed problem, selecting all kinds of issues".

Clifford Webb writes: Mr Eric Varley, the Secretary of State for Industry is being pressed to investigate allegations that old-established Chrysler UK dealers in Belgium are being forced to give priority to French-made Chrysler Simcas.

The claim brought bitter protests last night from shop stewards at the company's Coventry and Lincolnshire Remounts plants. They see it as further evidence that Detroit has already decided to run down its British operation, and

relevant tests would be made in "this extremely vexed problem, selecting all kinds of issues".

Clifford Webb writes: Mr Eric Varley, the Secretary of State for Industry is being pressed to investigate allegations that old-established Chrysler UK dealers in Belgium are being forced to give priority to French-made Chrysler Simcas.

The claim brought bitter protests last night from shop stewards at the company's Coventry and Lincolnshire Remounts plants. They see it as further evidence that Detroit has already decided to run down its British operation, and

relevant tests would be made in "this extremely vexed problem, selecting all kinds of issues".

Clifford Webb writes: Mr Eric Varley, the Secretary of State for Industry is being pressed to investigate allegations that old-established Chrysler UK dealers in Belgium are being forced to give priority to French-made Chrysler Simcas.

The claim brought bitter protests last night from shop stewards at the company's Coventry and Lincolnshire Remounts plants. They see it as further evidence that Detroit has already decided to run down its British operation, and

relevant tests would be made in "this extremely vexed problem, selecting all kinds of issues".

Clifford Webb writes: Mr Eric Varley, the Secretary of State for Industry is being pressed to investigate allegations that old-established Chrysler UK dealers in Belgium are being forced to give priority to French-made Chrysler Simcas.

The claim brought bitter protests last night from shop stewards at the company's Coventry and Lincolnshire Remounts plants. They see it as further evidence that Detroit has already decided to run down its British operation, and

relevant tests would be made in "this extremely vexed problem, selecting all kinds of issues".

Clifford Webb writes: Mr Eric Varley, the Secretary of State for Industry is being pressed to investigate allegations that old-established Chrysler UK dealers in Belgium are being forced to give priority to French-made Chrysler Simcas.

The claim brought bitter protests last night from shop stewards at the company's Coventry and Lincolnshire Remounts plants. They see it as further evidence that Detroit has already decided to run down its British operation, and

### The Scottish National Trust Company Limited

"A satisfactory if somewhat unexpected recovery"

At 30th September a year ago the net asset value per Ordinary Stock unit was 76p which fell further to 74p at 31st December. At that date some 90% of U.K. funds was invested in equities and the subsequent rise in markets has resulted in an increase in net asset value to 198p. Earnings per Ordinary Stock unit rose from a 9.33p to 3.03p during the year to 30th September 1975 and the Board recommends an increased Ordinary dividend of 2.75p (2.66p last year).

1975 has been a year of recession throughout the world, and the timing and speed of the recovery depend on events in the United States. It seems that the recession there has run its course but the recovery is likely to be slow and protracted. In the U.K. there is an even longer road to travel due to the disinclination of our politicians to cut their own expenditure. The level of government spending involves an immense £12 billion deficit to be financed at a time when ordinary tax revenues are far from buoyant. More and more treasury bills are being used to fund the government's spending requirements—i.e. borrowing short and spending long, thereby repeating the same mistake made by some secondary banks and property companies in 1974. Already too much of the country's resources is being pre-empted to meet excessive government spending. Only by cutting the level of government spending can the resources be made available to accommodate



## Shipyards 'must keep individual character'

By Peter Hill

Mr A. Ross Belch, president of the Shipbuilders and Repairers' National Association, said last night that under public ownership Britain's shipbuilding industry must be run on a fully decentralised basis, with individual yards being able to continue to design, sell and build their own ships.

Equally, he added, there was no need for vast sums of money to be spent on the shipyards in the immediate future.

Mr Belch, who was delivering the Andrew Leung Lecture of the North-East Coast Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders—within days of the Bill to nationalise the industry being reintroduced in Parliament—made it clear that decentralisation would provide the key to success of the Government's proposed British Shipbuilders Corporation.

Our industry should continue to be run on a fully decentralised basis with short lines of communication between management and men, shipbuilder and shipowner; and with things so arranged that the initiatives and quick decision taking, so essential in an industry operating in such a fiercely competitive international market will not be frustrated by some monolithic policy-making.

Mr Belch, managing director of the Scott Lintlog group, noted that the industry was much at the crossroads at a very critical time for the world shipbuilding, with the depression in demand for ships at its lowest levels since the 1920s and the 1930s.

Referring to the need for the EEC to retain a shipbuilding industry, he stressed that if necessary, European governments, acting individually or collectively, would have to take measures to ensure that yards were maintained for economic, employment and strategic reasons.

Dealing with British shipyard problems, Mr Belch said suitable measures would have to be taken to promote greater productivity and improved industrial relations through increased capital investment.



**EDC chairman meet:** Heads of the Economic Development Committees (Little Neddies) met in London yesterday to discuss their role in implementing the Government's proposals for a national industrial strategy. They are (left to right): Mr K. Corfield (Ferrous Foundries); Mr G. Doughty (Electrical Engineering); Lord Haver (International Engineering Movement); Lord Allen (Chemicals); Mr G. Gilbertson (Shipbuilding); Dr F. Jones (Mechanical Engineering); Mr R. W. Wright (Electronics); Mr A.

## Six companies wound up after chiefs vanish

Six companies in the Southern Organs group were compulsorily wound up in the High Court yesterday. Mr Robin Potts, counsel for the companies, said they were controlled by two men, Mr Sydney Miller and Mr John Michael Belmore, who disappeared in September. They were last seen getting out of a helicopter in France.

"There are substantial reasons for believing that two black brief cases in their possession may well have held a substantial proportion of the companies' assets."

The companies wound up—on their own petitions, because of insolvency—were Southern Organs (Bognor), Southern Organs (Horsesham), Southern Organs (Chichester), Southern Organs (Hilary), Southern Organs (Brighton) and Southern Organs Ltd.

Mr Potts said the petitions had been presented largely in the interests of unsecured creditors.

## Ports 'need to double profits'

By Michael Bailey

Transport Correspondent

Britain's ports industry needs to double its profitability to £22m a year to set on a sound financial footing, according to a new study by the National Ports Council.

In what is claimed to be the first clear statement ever published of the financial objectives at which British port authorities should aim, the study recommends a return on capital of 10 per cent, which probably only three of Britain's top 14 authorities—Felixstowe, Clyde and Aberdeen—succeeded in achieving last year.

Commissioned by the Conservative Government in 1971 as part of a programme of action to strengthen the ports industry, the study receives a guarded welcome from Mr John Gilbert, the Transport Secretary, who is now preparing legislation for reorganisation of the industry under a National Ports Authority.

In a foreword, he describes the study as "an important

step towards evolving a new financial and economic framework for the ports industry". He adds, however, that because the reorganisation proposals are still being worked out, the study can be regarded as only "an interim stage" not necessarily representing the Government's long-term views.

The council's representations are based primarily on cash flow criteria and propose, as a minimum financial objective for each port authority, sufficient internally generated cash flow in each financial year to meet interest and any taxation and dividends to shareholders; the redemption of capital debt actually falling due in the financial year and provision towards the redemption of capital debt falling due for repayment in future years; and 50 per cent of all capital expenditure.

As a fall-back criterion, the council suggests that the annual consolidated surplus (before exceptional items, taxation and interest charged to revenue, but after making full and proper provision for depreciation out of revenue) should represent a return on capital of not less than 10 per cent, a figure to be kept under review.

Such criteria would produce a 1975 net surplus (after depreciation interest receivable, and dividends receivable) of £61.5m compared with an actual surplus of £32.8m in 1974. If interest charged to revenue account taxation and other items are taken into account, the gap between 1975 desirable and 1974 actual is very much larger: £31.6m against £2.2m.

"We do not suggest that, especially in current conditions, this new objective can be attained in one year," the report concludes. "We do suggest that its achievement within the next two or three years would mark the real recovery of the industry into the 'self-supporting and competitive' position at which it seeks to arrive."

**Financial Objectives for the Ports Industry.** Published by the National Ports Council, £5.

## International building problems for UK industry

From Mr H. J. W. Owens

Sir, Your special report on "International Construction" (November 19) drew attention to the majority of the problems facing British exporters competing for "turnkey" contracts for the supply of complete plant, but omitted to mention one important area of concern.

The United Kingdom contractors normally have to operate through consortia in order to tender for turnkey contracts, whereas contractors from some of our competitors can frequently provide the whole plant without resort to other contractors.

When a purchaser accepts the tender of a consortium, he will write to the joint and several liability being taken by the principal consortium members, but the sheer size of today's turnkey contracts means that, in many cases United Kingdom contractors simply cannot afford to accept joint and several liability. This inability must surely be losing the country contracts at a time when it most needs to win them.

Of the already over-burdened Export Credits Guarantee Department is unable to take on this additional problem, a new public or private sector body should be established to provide cover for joint and several liability on a "premium" basis where minimum potential liability is in excess of, for example, £5 million. This cover could be provided by either:

1. The Government, or  
2. A private company, or  
3. A consortium of the United Kingdom consortium; or

## Regulations for company registration

From Mr C. H. Sherwood

Sir, In the course of my profession I am frequently required by government departments (patent offices) both in this country and abroad to lodge certificates from the Registrar of Companies as evidence of my client companies' status. In the past requirements have been made in written application to the Companies Registration Office together with the appropriate fee, and in due course the certificate has arrived by post.

Following a recent request I learn from the Registrar that "because of current financial and power restrictions it has been necessary to discontinue the postal enquiry service effective from 1st October, 1975. Information from company files will still of course be obtainable by personal inspection through any of the many professional company agents."

Thus, someone (either member of my staff or, being a provincial practitioner, of London associate) has now to incur considerable time and journey to and from the Registrar to secure the certificate. This is a most time-wasting and inefficient procedure for the public. Also I would speculate, admittedly without knowing the procedure within the Companies Registry, that it should be much more convenient for the latter to deal with requests for certificates in controlled rotation.

Even if the Registrar has a good reason for not accepting surpluses there would be no objection from the public to a reasonable increase in official fees to meet the extra cost of a small staff increase if this will avoid the far more expensive alternative for the public of personal attendance.

Whilst I appreciate that I am here involved with a rather small aspect of civil service procedure, nevertheless it does seem to me to raise an important matter of principle. Is it not another thin end of yet another wedge driven by bureaucracy more intent upon its own needs rather than those of the public need responsible for its creation, and I wonder whether it is not only a matter of time before we are summoned personally to government offices to answer official inquiries that they lack the staff and manpower to deal with by post?

On the other hand what would be the position if, pleading financial and manpower restriction, the public refused government departments information by post and only on personal application?

Yours sincerely,  
C. H. SHERWOOD,  
Shaw Bowker & Folkes,  
Chartered Patent Agents,  
St. Martin's House,  
Bull Ring,  
Birmingham B5 5EY.  
November 17.

## Economics of passenger transport

From Mr Roger Calvert

Sir, After reading Mr Hope's story about the train crew changes on the Hull-Liverpool freightliner I checked the railways' production record over the last 50 years. By dividing the number of train crew members in Great Britain (drivers, firemen and guards, or their modern equivalent names) into the number of miles run by the trains we get the following interesting record:

Year	1913	1923	1931	1939
1913	5,640	4,982	6,123	5,729
1948	1961	1971		
1948	3,889	5,356	7,079	

At first sight, the increased mileage per train crew member in 1971 might appear to be a creditable improvement. However, it must be remembered that in earlier years steam haulage predominated whereas now diesel and electric haulage predominate. The number of train crew members in Great Britain (drivers, firemen and guards, or their modern equivalent names) into the number of miles run by the trains we get the following interesting record:

Even allowing for some variation in base in these figures taken from returns of the International Union of Railways, there is no mistaking the sad result. It is to be hoped that the minister, when he publishes his report on the Paper on transport policy will not recommend closures, which have failed so dismally in the past to save money, before he has first tried making better use of the available assets.

Yours faithfully,  
ROGER CALVERT,  
Honorary Secretary,  
National Council of Inland Transport,  
Woodside House,  
High Road,  
London N22 4JJ,  
November 18.

From E. G. Drawers

Sir, Your correspondent Mr B. S. Gray (November 19) has fallen into the trap of failing to understand the economics of passenger transport both in its general context and the local circumstances of his particular area.

The form of cost analysis now undertaken with in the NBC group is specific in its detail not only for the benefit of the operator but for those county councils who require such information to establish the level of grant aid they may decide is necessary for a particular service. What is clear from such analysis is that costs to meet peak hour travel requirements by their very limited operational activity, are much higher than those for vehicles operating all day.

School transport falls precisely into this category, and will continue to do so unless a controlled form of staggering of school hours can be implemented to spread the peak and thereby spread the charges. For that reason the price level should, as for any other commodity, seek to recover cost.

As to the local circumstances, children's fares have been at a lower rate in this area than for the remainder of the operating company's system. These have now been brought into line so as to achieve parity of effect related to the circumstances already outlined.

The basic problem of this issue is cost—whether to the parent or the operator. The latter, whether to meet a statutory obligation or a trading need, cannot but be colourless the former. This is primarily a problem created in consequence of the education system and can only be resolved by a change of the existing assisted travel arrangements laid down by the Department of Education. It is already well known that changes in this system are under consideration.

Yours faithfully,  
E. G. DRAWERS,  
Director,  
Crosby Motor Services Ltd,  
Crosby Wharf,  
PO Box 15,  
Chesham.

From Mr Jeremy Hardie

Sir, Professor Kennedy (November 12) should restrain himself from blazing away at the whole range of Merrett and Sykes' intellectual errors and concentrate on what they say about unrealized holding gains.

A company whose land (say) rises in market value could, of course, try to borrow the amount of the gain and distribute it. However, such borrowing would have to be serviced. Operating profits will not be affected by the holding gain, so there will be no additional cash flow with which to pay the interest. In practice, this will mean that no bank will lend because the holding gain provides asset cover, but not interest cover.

Of course, if the bank sells the land, that is a different matter. So, too, if the bank is willing to lend because the company was previously under borrowed. But the argument is only concerned with the consequences of the holding gain, the company continues to operate a going concern.

Maybe Merrett and Sykes are elsewhere guilty of double-counting, misinterpreting trends, and unjustified comparisons. They may for all I know be ignorant of nuclear physics and have bad taste in wallpaper. But on this matter they are right and Professor Kennedy is wrong.

Yours faithfully,  
JEREMY HARDIE,  
55 Basinghall Street,  
Gilett House,  
London EC2V 5EA.

## Dutch limit on wage and price rises

The Hague, Nov. 24.—The Dutch cabinet is to present to parliament measures to restrain prices and limit wage increases to well below 10 per cent in 1976, Mr Joop Denuy, the Prime Minister has announced.

The cabinet finds there is no sound basis for resuming wage negotiations between employers' and workers' representatives in the Foundation of Labour.

The measures will not affect the previously agreed 7.1 per cent rise in minimum wages from January 1, 1976, but aim to improve profitability in trade and industry, lower the labour share in national income and promote growth in other incomes.—Reuter.

## Hawker suit over patent for Jaguar

Hawker Siddeley Dynamics, of Hatfield, Herts, are claiming patent royalties from the Government in a High Court dispute over the undercarriage of the Anglo-French Jaguar strike aircraft.

Mr Gerald Paterson, counsel for Hawker, told Mr Justice Graham yesterday that the company were seeking 61 per cent of the £15,000 gross selling price of each undercarriage. By October, 1973, over 150 Jaguar aircraft had been produced by the manufacturer in France.

Hawker, said counsel, had been trying to get the Ministry of Defence to negotiate royalties for over three years, and they had now come to court to force the matter.

The position was bedevilled, said Mr Paterson, because the French makers, Messier Hispano SA, of Montrouge denied using or infringing the Hawker patent, and had now petitioned the High Court to revoke the patent.

Mr William Aldous, for the ministry said that the undercarriage used on the Jaguar was not the same as that in Hawker's Patent.

The judge fixed dates for certain procedural matters pending a full hearing, next summer, of both Hawker's claim and the revocation petition.

## Two electric arc furnaces for BSC start up

Plant at Clydebank works, Scotland, which will benefit BSC's offshore oil and gas development programmes, was officially commissioned yesterday by the British Steel Corporation.

Lady Finnis, wife of Sir Monty Finnis, the BSC chairman, formally commissioned an 18m electric arc furnace at the works.

The new plant consists of two furnaces, each of 70 tonnes nominal capacity which replace six 30-tonne open hearth furnaces. They will increase steelmaking capacity from 210,000 tonnes annually to 360,000 tonnes.

This 50 per cent improvement will be achieved with a 25 per cent fall in manning levels. A production cycle of 81 hours has been cut to 21 hours.

## Triad to market 'Scrapbook' system for NPL

A new combination of word processing, message communication and information retrieval has been developed at the National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, and is now being marketed by Triad Computing Systems, London.

Known as "Scrapbook", the system provides storage and retrieval of written information, with straightforward access suitable for people with no computing knowledge.

Its text handling includes editing, formatting and printing, enabling draft documents to be amended and corrected by visual-display terminals before the final version is printed.

In its message-handling role, the system can be used for interactive communication between the various users of the system.

Scrapbook was developed by the Computer Science Division at NPL and is run on two Computer Technology (CTL) Modular One computers. It is used by about 200 people whose terminals connect them both to the Scrapbook system

## Computer news

and to other computer facilities through the laboratory's data communications network.

The system is used in a variety of ways at Teddington. These include disseminating research information on a day-to-day basis; holding semi-permanent administrative information (eg, the NPL telephone directory); and report-writing, correcting and editing.

In essence, the main benefit of Scrapbook lies in combining the two functions of information retrieval and word-processing in the context of a shared information system.

The commercial version of Scrapbook now being marketed by Triad will be based on the use of a "stand-alone" Modular One computer. Conversion of Scrapbook to this equipment at CTL's London test centre is "nearly complete", according to Triad.

For the National Water Council, the first organization to indicate an intention to order Scrapbook, the new package will be used for report-writing, the control of resources, and the dissemination of information throughout the organization.

## Hoskyns turnover up

Turnover of the Hoskyns Group, the London-based software and systems organization, increased to about £4m in the year ending September 30, compared with £2.6m in the previous year.

In the United Kingdom, Hoskyns turnover rose from £2.1m to £3.4m, with trading profits exceeding £370,000 in the 1974-75 year.

Mr John Pearce, managing director, lists six developments as "key events" of the past year.

These are the acquisition of Hoskyns by Martin Marietta Data Systems; six new facilities management contracts; the licensing by Union of Hoskyns modular software systems; nine minicomputer projects tackled on a turnkey basis; a substantial growth of systems conversion business; and increased activity in the financial sector.

Kenneth Owen

## GEC multi-access

A new multi-access computer system is to be unveiled this week by GEC Computers, Borehamwood. Known as Opus, it consists of a GEC 4080 processor coupled with a software package which enables up to 16 users to have simultaneous access to the machine.

The basic system can be extended by the use of more powerful peripherals, or through optional extras such as a graphics package and remote job entry.

Using the remote job entry feature, an Opus user could work through the 4080 and into a suitable ICL or IBM mainframe. This gives a choice of computer languages which is "nearly complete", according to Triad.

For the National Water Council, the first organization to indicate an intention to order Scrapbook, the new package will be used for report-writing, the control of resources, and the dissemination of information throughout the organization.

## Stothert & Pitt Limited

(Manufacturers of contractors' plant, materials handling equipment, cranes, deck machinery, pumps and paint machinery)

"Group achieved largest ever order valued at some £15million."

The following are extracts from the circulated statement of the Chairman, Mr S. Wainwright, on the accounts for the year ended 28th June, 1975.

It is with great regret that I have to record the death on 21 June this year of Sir Richard Clarke. Sir Richard became chairman of Stothert & Pitt Limited at a time when the company was facing many difficulties. He devoted his energies to a reconstruction of the affairs of the group and initiated the asset utilization and plant re-equipment plans—so that he left the company in a far stronger position to face the external problems of trade recession on the one hand and unprecedented rates of cost and price inflation on the other. In recording the appreciation of the board, shareholders and employees of his services to the company, I add my personal regret at the loss of a much respected colleague.

### Turnover and profits

Turnover at £14.5 million was 13% higher than in the previous year but this, of course, reflected a reduction in volume after allowing for higher costs. The trading profit amounted to £258,229 (£831,333). We had to carry considerably higher charges for bank interest which were £180,426 (£58,815) while the losses of our associated company Mulder, in Holland, resulted in a deduction from our profit figures of £147,317 (£21,270) and we have had to make further provisions for possible exchange losses (including investment currency premium) related to the financing of our shareholding in this company. After dealing with these provisions and crediting the surplus from the sale of properties, the net profit after tax is £216,084 (£440,920). The directors have recommended the same gross equivalent dividend as last year and the payment of this will leave £56,091 to be transferred to reserves.

### Group activity

The sharp recession in the construction industry at home has been felt most severely in the contractors' plant group, many of whose products have a major share of the UK market. During the year, we have achieved a successfully increased export effort and performance, particularly to the OPEC countries. However, it has not been possible to obtain export turnover at the same rate as the reduction in the home market. In any event, such a switch—particularly in

view of the need to provide the larger machines called for in the export market—has entailed a considerable increase in stock and work-in-progress with a consequent increase in the funds required and hence in interest charges.

The pump group has achieved a 47% increase in billings during the year under review—equally divided between home and export. This performance would have been even better had it not been for difficulties experienced with suppliers of raw materials and components.

### Achievement

Without doubt, the most notable achievement during the year was our success in obtaining—against severe international competition—our largest ever order, valued at some £15 million for the supply of 66 cranes to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the ports of Dammam and Jeddah. This contract will dominate the crane and deck machinery group over a period of three years. Of our total orders on hand at the end of June of £22 million, some £19.5 million was represented by orders for cranes and deck machinery and of the latter the majority was for export.

### Modernisation

We have continued our asset utilisation and plant re-equipment programmes and we anticipate spending a further £350,000 in the current year. Some of the funds are devoted to improvements in the field covered by the Health and Safety at Work Act and in this context we have introduced, in three areas of the company, pilot schemes aimed at increased employee participation in all the relevant spheres of company activity.

### Employees

The development of the company can succeed only with the full co-operation of our employees. This we have and I should like to express the thanks of the board to all employees of the group for their efforts during the year. In the absence of unforeseen circumstances, your directors hope for a significant improvement in the results for the current financial year—an improvement necessary to enable us to finance the expected increase in turnover and to enable us to continue with the modernisation and re-equipment of our plant.

5022 10/11/75



## Currency risks in the Euromarkets



Mr Sam Oxford who is to be chairman and chief executive of the new Magnet & Southern company.

Interest rate spreads in the medium-term Euromarket have been widening recently, but the course of the market is still uncertain. The widening is due to the fact that the market is now being influenced by government policy, and not just by the actions of the banks. The market is now being influenced by the actions of the government, and not just by the actions of the banks. The market is now being influenced by the actions of the government, and not just by the actions of the banks.

There is no question of a currency risk in the Euromarket. The market is now being influenced by the actions of the government, and not just by the actions of the banks. The market is now being influenced by the actions of the government, and not just by the actions of the banks. The market is now being influenced by the actions of the government, and not just by the actions of the banks.

There are a number of ways in which banks can protect themselves against the possible effects of a change in the value of the dollar. They can do this by using a variety of financial instruments, such as forward contracts and options. They can also use a variety of other techniques, such as diversification and hedging.

There are a number of ways in which banks can protect themselves against the possible effects of a change in the value of the dollar. They can do this by using a variety of financial instruments, such as forward contracts and options. They can also use a variety of other techniques, such as diversification and hedging.

There are a number of ways in which banks can protect themselves against the possible effects of a change in the value of the dollar. They can do this by using a variety of financial instruments, such as forward contracts and options. They can also use a variety of other techniques, such as diversification and hedging.

There are a number of ways in which banks can protect themselves against the possible effects of a change in the value of the dollar. They can do this by using a variety of financial instruments, such as forward contracts and options. They can also use a variety of other techniques, such as diversification and hedging.

## Hopes for industry-institutions investment strategy as City warms to equity bank

Chief executive of "high calibre" recruited from the City, or more likely, from industry. The equity bank will work in close conjunction with FFI. Offers its investments in the equity of a company will go hand in hand with an injection of loan capital by the FFI. It will aim to invest typically perhaps between £5m and £10m in the equity of a company, though perhaps up to £25m in certain cases. This would enable the company to increase its borrowing and to "gear up" well beyond the new equity injected.



Sir Henry Benson: working party chairman.

It is tempting to see the Bank of England, in the person of the Governor's industrial adviser, Sir Henry Benson, who is a co-opted member of the working party, as the race-maker in all this. The truth is, however, that the equity bank concept has taken on a momentum of its own and that the detractors are now among its strongest advocates.

The institutions are afraid that if they do not act soon to stem the tide of company closures and collapses, the balance between the expanding public sector of industry and the contracting private sector will be destroyed. This is more than a question of ideology as far as the institutions are concerned, for they see their traditional function of channelling savings into industry being jeopardized.

The cash consideration for ITR will be in two tranches, apparently to tide ITR over while it sells the site and moves to part of the Brooks site in Poole. Brooks says it wants the cash to reduce borrowings—the full £1.8m will apparently wipe out borrowings—and to allow for concentration on the marine and other sides of the business.

There are a number of ways in which banks can protect themselves against the possible effects of a change in the value of the dollar. They can do this by using a variety of financial instruments, such as forward contracts and options. They can also use a variety of other techniques, such as diversification and hedging.

There are a number of ways in which banks can protect themselves against the possible effects of a change in the value of the dollar. They can do this by using a variety of financial instruments, such as forward contracts and options. They can also use a variety of other techniques, such as diversification and hedging.

What it will be in business for, as Sir Henry Benson views it, is to help meet the crisis of capital in the City. The industry over the next two or three years, and affecting medium and small-size companies in particular. For one thing, there will be a recovery from recession and the need to finance a much higher level of turnover in manufacturing. This can be met from bank borrowing only if the equity base of industry is increased sufficiently to enable it to gear up more.

The £1,000m of rights issues so far this year have helped here, though much of the money has gone to the financial sector and relatively little to the medium/small sector of manufacturing.

Sir Henry would argue that there are seven different situations in which companies might need to approach the equity bank. They would be when their share price is too close to par to seek a normal rights issue, when the gearing is already too high, when they lack a Stock Exchange listing or when the company is going through a bad patch and needs immediately attractive to underwriters.

There could also be cases where a company planned a long-term investment very large by comparison with its present market capitalization, or it needed capital to finance a new business, and finally there could be the situation where stock

and other United States state and local governments to the City. They no longer face the prospect of losses on the principal part of their investments. The moratorium, which President Ford insisted upon as a first condition of any eventual grant of government aid to the city, means, according to bond dealers, that the city might not be able to borrow again in the markets for years to come. It also means that every municipal borrower in the country, including New York State, which needs to borrow about \$4,000m next spring, must clearly demonstrate that it has the means to repay on time twenty per cent now wishes to raise in the markets.

The combination of the moratorium and the guarantees by the Federal Reserve Bank that its discount window will be open to all banks that have difficulties resulting from their holdings of New York bonds and notes, thus ensures that there will be no bank insolvencies resulting from this crisis and this should contain public confidence in the banking system.

market conditions generally were unfavourable. Since he became the Governor's industrial adviser earlier this year Sir Henry has had a fairly constant stream of industrial callers seeking funds for special situations. Industry, he says, is clamouring for a long-term investment strategy from the institutions. Industry's problems will never be solved by the institutions, juggling in and out of situations. He envisages the equity bank accepting something less than a full return on its investments for between three to five years in some cases, though others could show an immediate return. Generally, the institutions represented on the working party foresee their funds being locked into equity bank situations for at least three years, though the aim would be to turn over part of the portfolio through offers for sale after the start-up period in order to finance new investments. At all events, the equity bank will avoid becoming a "permanent investment trust."

Likewise all feel that subscribing to the equity bank's initial £200m or whatever the initial authorized sum may be, would have no more than a marginal impact on the institutions' cash flow of several billion pounds a year, particularly as the equity bank capital would perhaps not be fully issued for two or three years.

Mr Ernest Bigland, the chairman of the working party and managing director of Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance, puts the equity bank contribution at only around 0.15 per cent of the institutions' present equity holdings, assuming that it proves to be £300m. He estimates the remarkable change of heart by the insurance world toward the idea after it stood aloof from Lord O'Brien's 1972 initiative. The 1972 group would have been an organization effectively imposed on the outside of the institutions who would have had to cede their power to vote on their shares to a high-powered chief executive and his staff.

The other factor which Mr Bigland would concede is that the industrial climate has changed drastically since 1972, to the point where many of the insurance companies' equity investments, such as British Leyland, have declined, while the companies wanted important to act either through their investment protection committee or the ad hoc institutional investors groups set up from time to time to make representations to company boards in such circumstances. The

stand. Municipalities across the country now have an exact idea of what is required of them if they wish to continue borrowing. President Ford, who has given assurances publicly that essential services in New York City will be maintained, must now decide whether or not to give federal government aid to the city in maintaining these services before or after the city goes bankrupt. It is also clear, as a result of the tough actions on the budget and city debt, taken by New York State's legislature, that in the next few years social services of all types will be severely reduced in the city and life, especially for the poor, will be substantially tougher.

It is with a feeling of great personal loss, shared by my colleagues, that I have to record the untimely death in May of this year of Mr. E. F. J. Plumridge. His considerable experience and wise judgement, as well as his loyal friendship, are missed by all who knew him.

The Year's Results The past year has been a difficult one for investors. Inflation has been running at an appalling rate and our efforts to keep pace with it on revenue and capital account, together with having the right margin of liquidity at the right time, have involved a balancing act which has only been partially successful.

Probably the biggest problem for the pension funds represented on the working party is the sheer number of funds involved. Mr Maxwell Lander, one of their representatives, is chairman of the National Association of Pension Funds, which has some 1,900 members, of which 1,500 are pension fund managers in the public and private sectors. Mr Lander's main problem will be in selling the equity bank idea among his membership, though it seems likely that a nucleus of the biggest private and public sector pension schemes would be expected to subscribe the sum of perhaps £100m which the pension funds collectively would provide.

There are other technical problems to be overcome, such as the need for institutions to avoid being charged with acting in concert under the Takeover Panel rules if they already hold shares in a company and then contemplate acquiring others through the equity bank. FFI would probably play the biggest part in helping to monitor the equity bank's investments, though the investigation work would probably be done by outside consultants. Again all are agreed on the need for such a body, stopping short of putting equity bank men on a company's board.

They have to find a balance between insisting on a change of management as a precondition to the equity bank's firms and "scaring off" such firms from approaching them through the implicit threat of a boardroom reshuffle. Sir Henry is insistent on this monitoring or "after-care" function and he has no time for arguments that the City lacks the expertise to perform it.

Anthony Rowley

Stopping the rot in the Big Apple

and other United States state and local governments to the City. They no longer face the prospect of losses on the principal part of their investments. The moratorium, which President Ford insisted upon as a first condition of any eventual grant of government aid to the city, means, according to bond dealers, that the city might not be able to borrow again in the markets for years to come. It also means that every municipal borrower in the country, including New York State, which needs to borrow about \$4,000m next spring, must clearly demonstrate that it has the means to repay on time twenty per cent now wishes to raise in the markets.

The combination of the moratorium and the guarantees by the Federal Reserve Bank that its discount window will be open to all banks that have difficulties resulting from their holdings of New York bonds and notes, thus ensures that there will be no bank insolvencies resulting from this crisis and this should contain public confidence in the banking system.

Probably the biggest problem for the pension funds represented on the working party is the sheer number of funds involved. Mr Maxwell Lander, one of their representatives, is chairman of the National Association of Pension Funds, which has some 1,900 members, of which 1,500 are pension fund managers in the public and private sectors. Mr Lander's main problem will be in selling the equity bank idea among his membership, though it seems likely that a nucleus of the biggest private and public sector pension schemes would be expected to subscribe the sum of perhaps £100m which the pension funds collectively would provide.

There are other technical problems to be overcome, such as the need for institutions to avoid being charged with acting in concert under the Takeover Panel rules if they already hold shares in a company and then contemplate acquiring others through the equity bank. FFI would probably play the biggest part in helping to monitor the equity bank's investments, though the investigation work would probably be done by outside consultants. Again all are agreed on the need for such a body, stopping short of putting equity bank men on a company's board.

They have to find a balance between insisting on a change of management as a precondition to the equity bank's firms and "scaring off" such firms from approaching them through the implicit threat of a boardroom reshuffle. Sir Henry is insistent on this monitoring or "after-care" function and he has no time for arguments that the City lacks the expertise to perform it.

Anthony Rowley

Stopping the rot in the Big Apple

and other United States state and local governments to the City. They no longer face the prospect of losses on the principal part of their investments. The moratorium, which President Ford insisted upon as a first condition of any eventual grant of government aid to the city, means, according to bond dealers, that the city might not be able to borrow again in the markets for years to come. It also means that every municipal borrower in the country, including New York State, which needs to borrow about \$4,000m next spring, must clearly demonstrate that it has the means to repay on time twenty per cent now wishes to raise in the markets.

The combination of the moratorium and the guarantees by the Federal Reserve Bank that its discount window will be open to all banks that have difficulties resulting from their holdings of New York bonds and notes, thus ensures that there will be no bank insolvencies resulting from this crisis and this should contain public confidence in the banking system.

## Business Diary: BP's past master • Whittaker's all-man act

Young people at a Rhonda grammar school seeking to honour an exhibition of their local industrial past have something in common with amateur archaeologists trying to find what is left of the North-east's glass industry.

The pupils of Tonypandd Grammar School and members of the Tyne and Wear Industrial Monuments Trust are both inhabitants of Britain's industrial junkyard trying to preserve what is worth keeping. But more than individual satisfaction, both are winners in BP's first grant-aid scheme for industrial archaeology.

After six months or so, they show that they have delivered the goods, then BP says, it may stump up a lot more than this year's nominal £250 for next year's contest.

stage of industrial archaeology after preservation—encouraging people to appreciate what we have saved. Among the nine winners there were over 100 applications, there were projects covering history trails, a steam-driven river museum, waterworks, a horsewheel, footwork—by no means.

Marston said that, apart from the Scottish oil shale extraction business, little had been done to document the rise of oil extraction or refining in this country. That, presumably, will be left to the patronage of atomic or solar energy or whatever is the glamour industry once oil has had its day.

The BP Book of Archaeology, by Neil Cossons (David & Charles, £4.95).

Whittaker and his industrial relations chief Geoff Whalen have told the unions that anyone who thinks that the new state-owned concern will be a soft touch is kidding himself. Both men know that this resolution will be tested to the full during the early months of the stewardship, but they say that while they are not looking for confrontations they will not duck issues they consider fundamental to Leyland's ability to take on car importers once more.

Whittaker, Business Diary, was told last night "has said many times that the old company ran away from too many fights that left it vulnerable and weak. He admits that he went along with some of these unpopular decisions but has learnt from the resulting chaos. He has told the unions that both sides must accept the responsibility for these mistakes and see they are not repeated."

Whittaker firmly believes that the cause of many strikes can be eliminated by the new participation agreements and has appealed to union leaders to give thought to a fair crack of the whip. But he also knows that it will be some weeks yet before

the new joint committees become effective. Poor Alfred Herbert shareholders: Having attended yesterday's meeting to approve the scheme of arrangement under which the National Enterprise Board will move in and shareholders will get 6p a share for their investment in the former bastion of the British machine tool industry, they had to pass a chalked notice saying, "Blood donors this way."

Fuelish things Frank Zarb, head of the United States Federal Energy Administration, has been rushing around America for months exhorting people to save energy. His travels, quite naturally, have burnt up a lot of energy—or at least enough to catch the eye of that scourge of all government use of resources, Senator William Proxmire.

The congressman, who recently caused a stir by pointing out that Government cash had subsidised a study of the measurements of airline stewardesses, now says that "Zarb spent \$25,000 (about £12,500) and used almost 19,000 gallons of fuel in the 10 months since January 1 this year jetting about the country in chartered aircraft urging businessmen and civic groups to economize on energy and fuel."

Brussels spouts Wales is keen to see that it isn't forgotten when the EEC again plays Santa Claus to the poorer parts of the community. John Morris, the Secretary of State for Wales, has paid a fleeting visit to Brussels to explain how useful further money from the EEC's new regional development fund would be to promote Welsh industrial development.

The Welsh did particularly well from last month's first series of grants with a total allocation of £2.5m and are hoping for a further £3.75m or so next month. The new grants would be used to finance 70 projects, ranging from land clearance to road development. Morris told George Thompson, the European Commissioner for Regional Development, that the Welsh Office was unhappy about the way last month's grants were publicized. Cardiff was annoyed that the first public announcement of the grants came from Brussels, catching the Welsh office on the hop.

Morris said that future grant announcements can be made simultaneously in Brussels and Cardiff.

Future Prospects Our policy is to invest in companies with long-term growth prospects and showing a reasonable current yield. Our aim is at least to keep pace with inflation but with companies subject to price controls and high taxation and with dividend increases normally limited to 10 per cent this is a nearly impossible task.

The first task of Government must be to control inflation. Excessive public expenditure, on non-essential items, must be cut out. As a nation we quite simply cannot afford them.

The majority of people would, I believe, welcome and respond to non-extremist leadership. If Government can provide it and interfere less in our daily lives, our country can prosper again—and Safeguard will prosper with it.

A copy of the Report and Accounts can be obtained from the Secretary, at 87, Eaton Place, London SW1X 8DX.

SAFEGUARD INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENTS LIMITED

Mr. John Keeling reports increased revenue and an improved asset position



# Lennons set fast pace with higher payouts and 68 pc profit surge

By Ashley Druker

In the van of Tesco's interim report tomorrow, the market will be looking to results matching in buoyancy the half-time outcome of Lennons, the North Western group, which yesterday announced that taxable profits had soared 68 per cent to £54,000. This and the promise of a good second half to sent the shares up 4p to 72p. A rights issue of one-for-one at 10p a share has already been announced.

Trading in which sales expanded 70 per cent to £21m has been not only the continued residence in wines and spirits turnover, but also the buoyancy on the food side. A new store

opened in Wrexham, in line with the experience of the half just past, is trading well up to "best expectations". It is also proposed to develop further the food sector, while seven additional off-licences have been negotiated. It is aimed to open these in time to take advantage of Christmas trading.

Meanwhile, an increased interim dividend of 0.77p gross (0.57p) is declared, on which Mr J. Lennon, chairman, and his brother, Denis, joint managing director, have made waivers for the whole of their personal holdings. Following the rights issue, it is intended to recommend a final dividend for the 52 weeks to March 27, 1976, of

1.69p gross (against 1.4p on the existing capital).

In the preceding 12 months, trading experience showed a complete turnaround after a reverse at half-time. By the start of the current year, this improvement further accelerated.

Mr Lennon said in July he could be "nothing but optimistic" on the eventual outcome.

The profits revival last year, ending 6 per cent higher at £90,000 pre-tax was achieved in spite of a 25 per cent cut in margins, thanks to growth of sales. In that year, the group occupied a new head office block, opening five new off-licences and a supermarket.

# John Beales losses are likely to end this year

By Peter Elliott

The downward spiral continues at John Beales Associated Companies, the Nottingham-based maker of "Marathon" underwear and outerwear, and supplier to Marks & Spencer.

After returning a pre-tax loss of £69,000 for the second half of last year, the deficit for the 27 weeks to September 19 is £37,000, against a profit of £308,000. The shares weakened on the news. Sales rose from £4.4m to £5.5m. There is no interim dividend against a payment last year of 1.45p gross.

But the board expresses confidence in the outlook. It says that after reorganizing policy and management in the fully-fledged division, losses will be reduced in the second half. The forward order position has improved, and as old contracts at uneconomic prices are completed and the companies' legislation either steam profits will ensue. It adds that a return to profitability in the second half is "assured", providing demand continues and wage and price increases are held in check.

# Stock markets Investors cautious ahead of ICI

With little to go for in the general news background and ICI's quarterly on Thursday bringing an extra note of caution, substantial investors stayed in the background on the London stock market yesterday.

An added restraint was the possibility that some form of import control may soon be announced and by noon the FT index had lost 2.4. In spite of some firmness in the afternoon session, the index had returned to its noon position by the close for a final figure of 374.2.

Some adverse comment on the property sector over some of the big names, while the stocks affected by shipbuilding and aircraft nationalization were a little less than happy day. Ahead of its results, which are for nine months, ICI was the most active stock of the day and closed a penny off at 151p.

Market estimates of Tesco's interim profits, due tomorrow, range from £10m to £11m, or even higher, against £8.3m. Particularly strong is the non-food side and the result may prove a turning point for the shares, at 51p, which have done little this year.

Other leaders to shade were Beecham 342p, Unilever 426p, both 2p down on the day, and British American Tobacco which gave up 4p to 330p.

Fisons proved to be the best of the "blue chips", ending 3p better at 383p.

In a mixed newspaper and newsprint sector, Associated Newspapers were easier at 91p ahead of interim profits today.

Eastwood 4p to 56p. On the other side of the coin, the new shares of Kwik Sav rose 3p to 122p and the old 2p to 131p.

In banks, early weakness gave way to a firmer tone with National Westminster 238p, Lloyds 238p and Barclays 308p, all ending untouched. Midland added a couple of pence to 297p.

Shares to feature on the pitch were Hongkong & Shanghai Bank up 4p to 259p, and Standard & Chartered which lost 5p to 478p.

Walker was a nervous market at 22p, off a point. There was little to enthuse over its insurance where Sun Alliance lost 3p to 447p, but Broomfield Beard firmed 5p to 90p among the second-liners.

Some favourable comment on the property sector with MEPC off 3p to 67p, and Land Securities shedding no less than 7p to 180p. In an otherwise dull building plot, Tunnel Holdings, the week, proved an exception where results are due later in the year.

In a mixed newspaper and newsprint sector, Associated Newspapers were easier at 91p ahead of interim profits today.

Some favourable comment on the property sector with MEPC off 3p to 67p, and Land Securities shedding no less than 7p to 180p. In an otherwise dull building plot, Tunnel Holdings, the week, proved an exception where results are due later in the year.

Some favourable comment on the property sector with MEPC off 3p to 67p, and Land Securities shedding no less than 7p to 180p. In an otherwise dull building plot, Tunnel Holdings, the week, proved an exception where results are due later in the year.

Some favourable comment on the property sector with MEPC off 3p to 67p, and Land Securities shedding no less than 7p to 180p. In an otherwise dull building plot, Tunnel Holdings, the week, proved an exception where results are due later in the year.

Some favourable comment on the property sector with MEPC off 3p to 67p, and Land Securities shedding no less than 7p to 180p. In an otherwise dull building plot, Tunnel Holdings, the week, proved an exception where results are due later in the year.

Some favourable comment on the property sector with MEPC off 3p to 67p, and Land Securities shedding no less than 7p to 180p. In an otherwise dull building plot, Tunnel Holdings, the week, proved an exception where results are due later in the year.

Some favourable comment on the property sector with MEPC off 3p to 67p, and Land Securities shedding no less than 7p to 180p. In an otherwise dull building plot, Tunnel Holdings, the week, proved an exception where results are due later in the year.

Some favourable comment on the property sector with MEPC off 3p to 67p, and Land Securities shedding no less than 7p to 180p. In an otherwise dull building plot, Tunnel Holdings, the week, proved an exception where results are due later in the year.

Some favourable comment on the property sector with MEPC off 3p to 67p, and Land Securities shedding no less than 7p to 180p. In an otherwise dull building plot, Tunnel Holdings, the week, proved an exception where results are due later in the year.

Some favourable comment on the property sector with MEPC off 3p to 67p, and Land Securities shedding no less than 7p to 180p. In an otherwise dull building plot, Tunnel Holdings, the week, proved an exception where results are due later in the year.

Some favourable comment on the property sector with MEPC off 3p to 67p, and Land Securities shedding no less than 7p to 180p. In an otherwise dull building plot, Tunnel Holdings, the week, proved an exception where results are due later in the year.

Some favourable comment on the property sector with MEPC off 3p to 67p, and Land Securities shedding no less than 7p to 180p. In an otherwise dull building plot, Tunnel Holdings, the week, proved an exception where results are due later in the year.

Some favourable comment on the property sector with MEPC off 3p to 67p, and Land Securities shedding no less than 7p to 180p. In an otherwise dull building plot, Tunnel Holdings, the week, proved an exception where results are due later in the year.

Some favourable comment on the property sector with MEPC off 3p to 67p, and Land Securities shedding no less than 7p to 180p. In an otherwise dull building plot, Tunnel Holdings, the week, proved an exception where results are due later in the year.

Some favourable comment on the property sector with MEPC off 3p to 67p, and Land Securities shedding no less than 7p to 180p. In an otherwise dull building plot, Tunnel Holdings, the week, proved an exception where results are due later in the year.

Some favourable comment on the property sector with MEPC off 3p to 67p, and Land Securities shedding no less than 7p to 180p. In an otherwise dull building plot, Tunnel Holdings, the week, proved an exception where results are due later in the year.

Some favourable comment on the property sector with MEPC off 3p to 67p, and Land Securities shedding no less than 7p to 180p. In an otherwise dull building plot, Tunnel Holdings, the week, proved an exception where results are due later in the year.

while engineering had Hawker Siddeley 2p off at 332p. Electrical shares, in the main, shed a few pence to 140p, down by that amount to 140p, being typical. But EMI managed to hold on to its weekend level of 226p. The "A" shares of Rank shed 3p to 160p on reports that enfranchisement plans may be delayed.

Distillers, an active stock, re 34p to 374p. Golds were narrowly mixed.

Profit statements saw Walter Duncan Goodricke dip 5p to 160p after passing the interim 2p dividend. John Beales lost 2p to 24p after a trading loss, and GE Downings gain 8p to 143p on its half-time.

Alroy & Smithers, the stockjobbers where results are due today, firmed another 2p to 202p, though Avon Rubber, 11 was 651.34m (15.37p) gains. According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were ICI, British Home Stores, Barclay's Bank, GEC, BP, Midland Bank, Shell, Biffar, Debenhams, Marks & Spencer, Potts, Vickers, Distillers, Capital Counties, Standard & Chartered, Swan Hunter, John I. Jacobs, Antony Gibbs, Berford new, Marchwell, Royal Worcester and Loth.

The coupon rate on the "yearling" issue today is expected to be 11p per cent, unchanged from last week. Equity turnover on November 11 was £51.34m (15.37p) gains. According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were ICI, British Home Stores, Barclay's Bank, GEC, BP, Midland Bank, Shell, Biffar, Debenhams, Marks & Spencer, Potts, Vickers, Distillers, Capital Counties, Standard & Chartered, Swan Hunter, John I. Jacobs, Antony Gibbs, Berford new, Marchwell, Royal Worcester and Loth.

The coupon rate on the "yearling" issue today is expected to be 11p per cent, unchanged from last week. Equity turnover on November 11 was £51.34m (15.37p) gains. According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were ICI, British Home Stores, Barclay's Bank, GEC, BP, Midland Bank, Shell, Biffar, Debenhams, Marks & Spencer, Potts, Vickers, Distillers, Capital Counties, Standard & Chartered, Swan Hunter, John I. Jacobs, Antony Gibbs, Berford new, Marchwell, Royal Worcester and Loth.

The coupon rate on the "yearling" issue today is expected to be 11p per cent, unchanged from last week. Equity turnover on November 11 was £51.34m (15.37p) gains. According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were ICI, British Home Stores, Barclay's Bank, GEC, BP, Midland Bank, Shell, Biffar, Debenhams, Marks & Spencer, Potts, Vickers, Distillers, Capital Counties, Standard & Chartered, Swan Hunter, John I. Jacobs, Antony Gibbs, Berford new, Marchwell, Royal Worcester and Loth.

The coupon rate on the "yearling" issue today is expected to be 11p per cent, unchanged from last week. Equity turnover on November 11 was £51.34m (15.37p) gains. According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were ICI, British Home Stores, Barclay's Bank, GEC, BP, Midland Bank, Shell, Biffar, Debenhams, Marks & Spencer, Potts, Vickers, Distillers, Capital Counties, Standard & Chartered, Swan Hunter, John I. Jacobs, Antony Gibbs, Berford new, Marchwell, Royal Worcester and Loth.

The coupon rate on the "yearling" issue today is expected to be 11p per cent, unchanged from last week. Equity turnover on November 11 was £51.34m (15.37p) gains. According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were ICI, British Home Stores, Barclay's Bank, GEC, BP, Midland Bank, Shell, Biffar, Debenhams, Marks & Spencer, Potts, Vickers, Distillers, Capital Counties, Standard & Chartered, Swan Hunter, John I. Jacobs, Antony Gibbs, Berford new, Marchwell, Royal Worcester and Loth.

The coupon rate on the "yearling" issue today is expected to be 11p per cent, unchanged from last week. Equity turnover on November 11 was £51.34m (15.37p) gains. According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were ICI, British Home Stores, Barclay's Bank, GEC, BP, Midland Bank, Shell, Biffar, Debenhams, Marks & Spencer, Potts, Vickers, Distillers, Capital Counties, Standard & Chartered, Swan Hunter, John I. Jacobs, Antony Gibbs, Berford new, Marchwell, Royal Worcester and Loth.

The coupon rate on the "yearling" issue today is expected to be 11p per cent, unchanged from last week. Equity turnover on November 11 was £51.34m (15.37p) gains. According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were ICI, British Home Stores, Barclay's Bank, GEC, BP, Midland Bank, Shell, Biffar, Debenhams, Marks & Spencer, Potts, Vickers, Distillers, Capital Counties, Standard & Chartered, Swan Hunter, John I. Jacobs, Antony Gibbs, Berford new, Marchwell, Royal Worcester and Loth.

The coupon rate on the "yearling" issue today is expected to be 11p per cent, unchanged from last week. Equity turnover on November 11 was £51.34m (15.37p) gains. According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were ICI, British Home Stores, Barclay's Bank, GEC, BP, Midland Bank, Shell, Biffar, Debenhams, Marks & Spencer, Potts, Vickers, Distillers, Capital Counties, Standard & Chartered, Swan Hunter, John I. Jacobs, Antony Gibbs, Berford new, Marchwell, Royal Worcester and Loth.

The coupon rate on the "yearling" issue today is expected to be 11p per cent, unchanged from last week. Equity turnover on November 11 was £51.34m (15.37p) gains. According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were ICI, British Home Stores, Barclay's Bank, GEC, BP, Midland Bank, Shell, Biffar, Debenhams, Marks & Spencer, Potts, Vickers, Distillers, Capital Counties, Standard & Chartered, Swan Hunter, John I. Jacobs, Antony Gibbs, Berford new, Marchwell, Royal Worcester and Loth.

The coupon rate on the "yearling" issue today is expected to be 11p per cent, unchanged from last week. Equity turnover on November 11 was £51.34m (15.37p) gains. According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were ICI, British Home Stores, Barclay's Bank, GEC, BP, Midland Bank, Shell, Biffar, Debenhams, Marks & Spencer, Potts, Vickers, Distillers, Capital Counties, Standard & Chartered, Swan Hunter, John I. Jacobs, Antony Gibbs, Berford new, Marchwell, Royal Worcester and Loth.

The coupon rate on the "yearling" issue today is expected to be 11p per cent, unchanged from last week. Equity turnover on November 11 was £51.34m (15.37p) gains. According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were ICI, British Home Stores, Barclay's Bank, GEC, BP, Midland Bank, Shell, Biffar, Debenhams, Marks & Spencer, Potts, Vickers, Distillers, Capital Counties, Standard & Chartered, Swan Hunter, John I. Jacobs, Antony Gibbs, Berford new, Marchwell, Royal Worcester and Loth.

The coupon rate on the "yearling" issue today is expected to be 11p per cent, unchanged from last week. Equity turnover on November 11 was £51.34m (15.37p) gains. According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were ICI, British Home Stores, Barclay's Bank, GEC, BP, Midland Bank, Shell, Biffar, Debenhams, Marks & Spencer, Potts, Vickers, Distillers, Capital Counties, Standard & Chartered, Swan Hunter, John I. Jacobs, Antony Gibbs, Berford new, Marchwell, Royal Worcester and Loth.

The coupon rate on the "yearling" issue today is expected to be 11p per cent, unchanged from last week. Equity turnover on November 11 was £51.34m (15.37p) gains. According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were ICI, British Home Stores, Barclay's Bank, GEC, BP, Midland Bank, Shell, Biffar, Debenhams, Marks & Spencer, Potts, Vickers, Distillers, Capital Counties, Standard & Chartered, Swan Hunter, John I. Jacobs, Antony Gibbs, Berford new, Marchwell, Royal Worcester and Loth.

The coupon rate on the "yearling" issue today is expected to be 11p per cent, unchanged from last week. Equity turnover on November 11 was £51.34m (15.37p) gains. According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were ICI, British Home Stores, Barclay's Bank, GEC, BP, Midland Bank, Shell, Biffar, Debenhams, Marks & Spencer, Potts, Vickers, Distillers, Capital Counties, Standard & Chartered, Swan Hunter, John I. Jacobs, Antony Gibbs, Berford new, Marchwell, Royal Worcester and Loth.

The coupon rate on the "yearling" issue today is expected to be 11p per cent, unchanged from last week. Equity turnover on November 11 was £51.34m (15.37p) gains. According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were ICI, British Home Stores, Barclay's Bank, GEC, BP, Midland Bank, Shell, Biffar, Debenhams, Marks & Spencer, Potts, Vickers, Distillers, Capital Counties, Standard & Chartered, Swan Hunter, John I. Jacobs, Antony Gibbs, Berford new, Marchwell, Royal Worcester and Loth.

The coupon rate on the "yearling" issue today is expected to be 11p per cent, unchanged from last week. Equity turnover on November 11 was £51.34m (15.37p) gains. According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were ICI, British Home Stores, Barclay's Bank, GEC, BP, Midland Bank, Shell, Biffar, Debenhams, Marks & Spencer, Potts, Vickers, Distillers, Capital Counties, Standard & Chartered, Swan Hunter, John I. Jacobs, Antony Gibbs, Berford new, Marchwell, Royal Worcester and Loth.

The coupon rate on the "yearling" issue today is expected to be 11p per cent, unchanged from last week. Equity turnover on November 11 was £51.34m (15.37p) gains. According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were ICI, British Home Stores, Barclay's Bank, GEC, BP, Midland Bank, Shell, Biffar, Debenhams, Marks & Spencer, Potts, Vickers, Distillers, Capital Counties, Standard & Chartered, Swan Hunter, John I. Jacobs, Antony Gibbs, Berford new, Marchwell, Royal Worcester and Loth.

up 6p to 73p. T. Cowie 3p to 31p, and Newey Group, 5p to 52p, all responded well to a favourable mention.

After-hours features continued to the second-liners. Avon managed to trim its loss, another penny and then was rington were firmer at 20p after good half-time results.

Results from merging companies Magnet Joinery and Southern-Evans brought the profits-takers and Magn came back 4p and SE ended with a net loss of 2p.

In foods, one of the strong second-liners has been Bassett, the sweet maker, whose good things are expected to rise the half-time now drawn near. At 86p, the shares have risen 10p in a week.

Glits had a quiet start to the week. The Government raised the price of the "yearling" issue today is expected to be 11p per cent, unchanged from last week. Equity turnover on November 11 was £51.34m (15.37p) gains. According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were ICI, British Home Stores, Barclay's Bank, GEC, BP, Midland Bank, Shell, Biffar, Debenhams, Marks & Spencer, Potts, Vickers, Distillers, Capital Counties, Standard & Chartered, Swan Hunter, John I. Jacobs, Antony Gibbs, Berford new, Marchwell, Royal Worcester and Loth.

The coupon rate on the "yearling" issue today is expected to be 11p per cent, unchanged from last week. Equity turnover on November 11 was £51.34m (15.37p) gains. According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were ICI, British Home Stores, Barclay's Bank, GEC, BP, Midland Bank, Shell, Biffar, Debenhams, Marks & Spencer, Potts, Vickers, Distillers, Capital Counties, Standard & Chartered, Swan Hunter, John I. Jacobs, Antony Gibbs, Berford new, Marchwell, Royal Worcester and Loth.

The coupon rate on the "yearling" issue today is expected to be 11p per cent, unchanged from last week. Equity turnover on November 11 was £51.34m (15.37p) gains. According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were ICI, British Home Stores, Barclay's Bank, GEC, BP, Midland Bank, Shell, Biffar, Debenhams, Marks & Spencer, Potts, Vickers, Distillers, Capital Counties, Standard & Chartered, Swan Hunter, John I. Jacobs, Antony Gibbs, Berford new, Marchwell, Royal Worcester and Loth.

The coupon rate on the "yearling" issue today is expected to be 11p per cent, unchanged from last week. Equity turnover on November 11 was £51.34m (15.37p) gains. According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were ICI, British Home Stores, Barclay's Bank, GEC, BP, Midland Bank, Shell, Biffar, Debenhams, Marks & Spencer, Potts, Vickers, Distillers, Capital Counties, Standard & Chartered, Swan Hunter, John I. Jacobs, Antony Gibbs, Berford new, Marchwell, Royal Worcester and Loth.

The coupon rate on the "yearling" issue today is expected to be 11p per cent, unchanged from last week. Equity turnover on November 11 was £51.34m (15.37p) gains. According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were ICI, British Home Stores, Barclay's Bank, GEC, BP, Midland Bank, Shell, Biffar, Debenhams, Marks & Spencer, Potts, Vickers, Distillers, Capital Counties, Standard & Chartered, Swan Hunter, John I. Jacobs, Antony Gibbs, Berford new, Marchwell, Royal Worcester and Loth.

The coupon rate on the "yearling" issue today is expected to be 11p per cent, unchanged from last week. Equity turnover on November 11 was £51.34m (15.37p) gains. According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were ICI, British Home Stores, Barclay's Bank, GEC, BP, Midland Bank, Shell, Biffar, Debenhams, Marks & Spencer, Potts, Vickers, Distillers, Capital Counties, Standard & Chartered, Swan Hunter, John I. Jacobs, Antony Gibbs, Berford new, Marchwell, Royal Worcester and Loth.

The coupon rate on the "yearling" issue today is expected to be 11p per cent, unchanged from last week. Equity turnover on November 11 was £51.34m (15.37p) gains. According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were ICI, British Home Stores, Barclay's Bank, GEC, BP, Midland Bank, Shell, Biffar, Debenhams, Marks & Spencer, Potts, Vickers, Distillers, Capital Counties, Standard & Chartered, Swan Hunter, John I. Jacobs, Antony Gibbs, Berford new, Marchwell, Royal Worcester and Loth.

The coupon rate on the "yearling" issue today is expected to be 11p per cent, unchanged from last week. Equity turnover on November 11 was £51.34m (15.37p) gains. According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were ICI, British Home Stores, Barclay's Bank, GEC, BP, Midland Bank, Shell, Biffar, Debenhams, Marks & Spencer, Potts, Vickers, Distillers, Capital Counties, Standard & Chartered, Swan Hunter, John I. Jacobs, Antony Gibbs, Berford new, Marchwell, Royal Worcester and Loth.

The coupon rate on the "yearling" issue today is expected to be 11p per cent, unchanged from last week. Equity turnover on November 11 was £51.34m (15.37p) gains. According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were ICI, British Home Stores, Barclay's Bank, GEC, BP, Midland Bank, Shell, Biffar, Debenhams, Marks & Spencer, Potts, Vickers, Distillers, Capital Counties, Standard & Chartered, Swan Hunter, John I. Jacobs, Antony Gibbs, Berford new, Marchwell, Royal Worcester and Loth.

The coupon rate on the "yearling" issue today is expected to be 11p per cent, unchanged from last week. Equity turnover on November 11 was £51.34m (15.37p) gains. According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were ICI, British Home Stores, Barclay's Bank, GEC, BP, Midland Bank, Shell, Biffar, Debenhams, Marks & Spencer, Potts, Vickers, Distillers, Capital Counties, Standard & Chartered, Swan Hunter, John I. Jacobs, Antony Gibbs, Berford new, Marchwell, Royal Worcester and Loth.

The coupon rate on the "yearling" issue today is expected to be 11p per cent, unchanged from last week. Equity turnover on November 11 was £51.34m (15.37p) gains. According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were ICI, British Home Stores, Barclay's Bank, GEC, BP, Midland Bank, Shell, Biffar, Debenhams, Marks & Spencer, Potts, Vickers, Distillers, Capital Counties, Standard & Chartered, Swan Hunter, John I. Jacobs, Antony Gibbs, Berford new, Marchwell, Royal Worcester and Loth.

The coupon rate on the "yearling" issue today is expected to be 11p per cent, unchanged from last week. Equity turnover on November 11 was £51.34m (15.37p) gains. According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were ICI, British Home Stores, Barclay's Bank, GEC, BP, Midland Bank, Shell, Biffar, Debenhams, Marks & Spencer, Potts, Vickers, Distillers, Capital Counties, Standard & Chartered, Swan Hunter, John I. Jacobs, Antony Gibbs, Berford new, Marchwell, Royal Worcester and Loth.

The coupon rate on the "yearling" issue today is expected to be 11p per cent, unchanged from last week. Equity turnover on November 11 was £51.34m (15.37p) gains. According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were ICI, British Home Stores, Barclay's Bank, GEC, BP, Midland Bank, Shell, Biffar, Debenhams, Marks & Spencer, Potts, Vickers, Distillers, Capital Counties, Standard & Chartered, Swan Hunter, John I. Jacobs, Antony Gibbs, Berford new, Marchwell, Royal Worcester and Loth.

The coupon rate on the "yearling" issue today is expected to be 11p per cent, unchanged from last week. Equity turnover on November 11 was £51.34m (15.37p) gains. According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were ICI, British Home Stores, Barclay's Bank, GEC, BP, Midland Bank, Shell, Biffar, Debenhams, Marks & Spencer, Potts, Vickers, Distillers, Capital Counties, Standard & Chartered, Swan Hunter, John I. Jacobs, Antony Gibbs, Berford new, Marchwell, Royal Worcester and Loth.

The coupon rate on the "yearling" issue today is expected to be 11p per cent, unchanged from last week. Equity turnover on November 11 was £51.34m (15.37p) gains. According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were ICI, British Home Stores, Barclay's Bank, GEC, BP, Midland Bank, Shell, Biffar, Debenhams, Marks & Spencer, Potts, Vickers, Distillers, Capital Counties, Standard & Chartered, Swan Hunter, John I. Jacobs, Antony Gibbs, Berford new, Marchwell, Royal Worcester and Loth.

The coupon rate on the "yearling" issue today is expected to be 11p per cent, unchanged from last week. Equity turnover on November 11 was £51.34m (15.37p) gains. According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were ICI, British Home Stores, Barclay's Bank, GEC, BP, Midland Bank, Shell, Biffar, Debenhams, Marks & Spencer, Potts, Vickers, Distillers, Capital Counties, Standard & Chartered, Swan Hunter, John I. Jacobs, Antony Gibbs, Berford new, Marchwell, Royal Worcester and Loth.

The coupon rate on the "yearling" issue today is expected to be 11p per cent, unchanged from last week. Equity turnover on November 11 was £51.34m (15.37p) gains. According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were ICI, British Home Stores, Barclay's Bank, GEC, BP, Midland Bank, Shell, Biffar, Debenhams, Marks & Spencer, Potts, Vickers, Distillers, Capital Counties, Standard & Chartered, Swan Hunter, John I. Jacobs, Antony Gibbs, Berford new, Marchwell, Royal Worcester and Loth.

# No Cropper dividend after fall into red

By Tony May

Losses by the James Cropper paper group have ruled out an interim distribution this year, against 1.44p gross. A pre-tax profit of £268,000 by this Cumbrian-based producer has been turned into a loss of £169,000 for the six months to September 27. Turnover dropped from £3.34m to £2.78m. There is a net loss of £81,000, against a profit of £139,000.

The group's shares were promptly marked down 4p to 35p yesterday, the directors gave warning that there was little sign of any improvement at present.

The severe recession in the

paper industry throughout the world is at the root of the setback. It has meant that sales margins are only 65 per cent of those for the corresponding period of 1974.

In the face of this, the board is striving to contain its costs and improve efficiency to minimise the effects of the recession. Over the whole of last year, the profits rose from £317,000 to £337,000 pre-tax, in what Mr J. Cropper, the chairman, described as a "problem year".

He said that the board was determined to expand into new markets, and salesmen were out in both the domestic and overseas fields.

# Mann Egerton strong

On turnover up, from £47.9m to £48.4m, pre-tax profits of Mann Egerton, the motor and electrical engineering subsidiary of Inchcape Group, have risen 13.5 per cent to £1.65m for the six months to September 30. Mr J. Campbell, chairman, says the second half has started well, and the overall financial position continues "strong" with borrowings low.

By Desmond Quigley

A new USS18m (about £9m) fund to invest in Brazil has been launched in a bid to assist and take part in the development and industrialization of Brazil.

Minimum subscription to the Brazil Fund S.A. will be £12,210 and the venture will thus have more appeal to institutions rather than individual investors—although several individuals, particularly in France, have expressed interest.

While the shares will be freely traded on the Stock Exchange, they cannot be redeemed for at least eight

# Brazilian fund launching

years in order to gain the maximum benefit of the Brazilian tax system. However, legislation may be changed and there is provision for shareholders to alter the minimum holding period.

The fund intends to go for the normal kind of spread found in United Kingdom investment trusts, although it is barred from investing in financial stocks.

The fund has been organized in association with F & C Investment Managers, Johnstone, Touche, Remant, and Vickers de Costa, who are its sponsors, and Scottish Universal Investors.

Grimsby-based Clover Dairies seems headed for a record year. After producing a 55 per cent increase in pre-tax profits to £1.09m in the first six months, to September 27, the board expects second half figures to better last year's £12,000.

Sales during the period rose from £11.1m to £15.8m. The dividend is unchanged at 2.6p. Cash flow since the year-end has improved, enabling bank borrowings to be reduced to a level where the board says second-half interest will be insignificant. As at beginning of the year it said that its dairy and food markets were buoyant, in spite of the Price Commission limiting net profits in the latter to 1.5p in the pound.

Beral gets dividend from Portugal

Portugal has finally allowed Beral Tin & Wolfram's operating subsidiary to remit to the United Kingdom the dividend for the year to the end of last December—but in three equal tranches between now and 1977.



























**BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE ET DE SUEZ**  
96, boulevard Haussmann Paris 8e  
Tel. (1) 266.20.20



# Cooperation works side by side with national independence in foreign relations

by Charles Hargrove

In sole command of foreign policy for a year and a half, President Giscard d'Estaing has given the imprimatur of his personality, ideas and ideals. The liberal approach, which is the keynote of his domestic policy, is equally marked in the foreign field; but it takes on a different form.

There is the same objective of removing and reducing tensions in the world that he pursues in the domestic sphere, between social categories, between right and left, the majority and the Opposition, the same emphasis on dialogue and cooperation. But there is not the same continual emphasis on the necessity for change. There are two reasons for this. The first is that, fundamentally, President Giscard endorses the broad principles of French foreign policy laid down by General de Gaulle and upheld by M. Pompidou his predecessor.

These can be broadly described as national independence, and therefore an independent defence within the Atlantic Alliance, the refusal of power blocks, European unity and autonomy; détente and cooperation between East and West. The second is that any mention of change in foreign policy would immediately provoke charges from Gaullists and Communists that he is in fact about to jettison some of the principles particularly the independence of France and of Europe—the touchstone of loyalty to the Gaullist heritage—and help to bring both more closely within the orbit of the United States.

If there is anything that could seriously compromise the support of the still dominant Gaullist party for his Government, it would be this and not the liberalization of divorce and abortion, or even land reform and the taxation of capital gains.

This Gaullist inertia certainly imposes restraints on the President's freedom of action in foreign affairs. But it has not prevented French policy from evolving considerably in the past 18 months. Nor has it prevented his critics among the Gaullist "old guard" or in the Communist camp from expressing growing fears that only lip service is being paid to Gaullist principles in foreign policy while in fact these have been abandoned or distorted.

The controversy would be somewhat academic in a country other than France, where theory remains the justification of policy and not the other way round. Policy must be seen to be based on a clearly enunciated

set of logical principles, not whimsical, that President Giscard is both a liberal and a pragmatist. M. Jean Sauvagnargues, the Foreign Minister, told the National Assembly last month that this means basing foreign policy on worldwide analysis, "which does not proceed in any way from a desire to please, but from the necessity of seeing the world as it is, in order to place us in a position to participate in a change for the better".

What really matters for the average Frenchman and for the allies and neighbours of France is not the theory but the results. Judged in those terms, there has been a fundamental change of method in French foreign policy since President Giscard took office. This change of method has also produced very different results, even if the same fundamental principles have been upheld.

The President's philosophy of international relations differs sharply from General de Gaulle's, and even to some extent from President Pompidou's. He has in the past 18 months worked on the assumption that cooperation is a much more effective instrument of foreign policy than confrontation, and that one can obtain much more by discussion and dialogue than by sermons, summonses or insinuations.

It is true that in the past two years the world has also changed and with it the attitude of some of France's friends and allies. What was regarded at one time as illustrations of French grandeur, splendid isolationism and obstruction have been shown by the course of events (in Indo-China, for instance) to have been common sense. And the oil and economic crises have vindicated the realism of the Giscardian philosophy of interdependence between industrialized and underdeveloped countries both at home and abroad.

The results of the change in method and style of French foreign policy are most startling in relations with the United States. Since the Martineau summit last December and the Rambouillet meeting this month these relations have become normal and friendly.

Relations have become normal, if not yet friendly, with Israel, whose Foreign Minister visited France a few months ago for the first time since the six day war, although President Giscard has in no way disowned the pro-Arab policy of his predecessor. In fact he has reinforced it by taking a much firmer stand on the national aspirations of the Palestin-

ians; the French Government has just decided to allow the Palestinian Liberation Organization to open an information and liaison office in Paris.

French defence policy is another illustration of Giscardian continuity in change, and of the very different results this has produced. He made it clear last March, that he had long thought about this problem, and has "come to the same conclusion as General de Gaulle: France is part of an alliance, but she must insure her own defence independently."

This means two things: first to dispose by ourselves of the necessary means for our defence; and next, to decide by ourselves the circumstances under which we should use them. To imagine that France, placed between two superpowers, could insure her defence without disposing of nuclear armaments, is stupid," he said.

More recently he said that since France was not part of NATO, but of the Atlantic Alliance, it had the freedom to decide when the mutual assistance clauses of the alliance would become operative. This has not prevented a substantial improvement in day-to-day cooperation between French military experts and NATO, even if France has continued to resist strong pressure, both at home and abroad, to join the European.

Just as the independence of France serves the interests of conciliation and dialogue, so the independence of Europe makes it possible to make its voice heard in the concert of superpowers, and to defend its interests. It also serves the interests of the developing countries. Cooperation with them, outside the orbit of the superpowers, strengthens European independence.

"The Government," M. Sauvagnargues said last June, "cannot imagine any circumstance in which France, Europe and the United States would find themselves in radical opposition. It therefore refuses to formulate the problem as a choice between Atlantic solidarity and the self-assertion of Europe. Europe needs a powerful America, a strong and united Europe."

One of the most original aspects of President Giscard's policy is his complete rejection of all taboos and preconceived ideas about European unity. He thinks it has made substantial progress and that the disruptive effects of the economic crisis on the European Community a year ago have been checked. To demonstrate that

the ultimate goal, if unattainable for the present, has remained economic and monetary union, France has rejoined the European "snake", which has stood up to stresses and strains better than expected.

The regular half-yearly "European council" meetings of heads of government which he suggested a year ago have become an accepted part of the machinery of political cooperation, and successfully helped to remove at Dublin the last obstacles to the "renewed negotiation". The Nine had—and were seen to have—a common position at the special United Nations Assembly, on Cyprus, Portugal and Spain.

France is prepared to adopt an undogmatic approach to the recommendations of Mr. Tindemans, the Belgian Prime Minister, on political, industrial and the developing nations.

The economic crisis has, in President Giscard's view, produced new cleavages between developed and underdeveloped countries, which cut clean across the old ones between East and West. It has emphasized the necessity for a new world economic and monetary order, based on equity and interdependence, and substituting for the old notions of aid an "effort of international financial solidarity".

For the first few months after he took office, Franco-German relations seemed to President Giscard the only solid basis upon which European unity should be built. There was even talk of a new Paris-Bonn axis. These relations remain very close, but since then there have been ups and downs, notably the dispute about agriculture a year ago. In any case, they never had the same emotional content as the Heath-Pompidou relationship.

The President regards Germany as the most reliable member, after France, of the European Community, and the one for France to emulate economically. His approach to world problems is much the same as Herr Schmidt's—pragmatic, realistic and dispassionate.

Their relationship has served the Community well; it made the Dublin compromise on Britain possible, and since French relations with the United States have become normal and friendly, the main source of discord between France and Germany has been removed.

All the indications are that President Giscard does not expect Britain to become one of the more dynamic partners of the European Community, alongside France and Germany.

In the French Government's opinion, Britain's economic problems will be a brake on her role in Europe for some time to come, however good her intentions. And doubts have most unfortunately been revived about these doubts recently. He had ideas, imagination, boldness, and a style, it said. But did he have a well thought out and executed policy and a basic line of action?

The criticism falls into several parts: that President Giscard has no grand design in foreign policy and that general benevolence is no substitute for one; that his conduct of foreign affairs is even more concentrated in his hands than in those of his predecessors; that his rather amateurish and very personal approach to them leads to initiatives which, sometimes prove ill-timed or stillborn; and that the hand

on the helm—"Giscard at the helm" was his favourite slogan—does not appear sufficiently firm. To dismiss these doubts and criticisms as mere change of mood, or as a nostalgic, inadequate, and some irresolute and hesitation in execution. They do not have that character, precision and logic of the general's "Europe européenne".

The answer of a member of his personal staff was that when you pursue a policy of dialogue, you are bound to be a little suspect to both sides. However, the French like to feel they are being led and those who care about foreign policy would like to know where the policy of dialogue and conciliation is taking them.



Farewells in the rain at the Rambouillet meeting. M Giscard d'Estaing with Mr Wilson, Herr Schmidt and President Ford lined up for a last photograph.

The President regards Germany as the most reliable member, after France, of the European Community, and the one for France to emulate economically. His approach to world problems is much the same as Herr Schmidt's—pragmatic, realistic and dispassionate.

Their relationship has served the Community well; it made the Dublin compromise on Britain possible, and since French relations with the United States have become normal and friendly, the main source of discord between France and Germany has been removed.

All the indications are that President Giscard does not expect Britain to become one of the more dynamic partners of the European Community, alongside France and Germany.

In the French Government's opinion, Britain's economic problems will be a brake on her role in Europe for some time to come, however good her intentions. And doubts have most unfortunately been revived about these doubts recently. He had ideas, imagination, boldness, and a style, it said. But did he have a well thought out and executed policy and a basic line of action?

The criticism falls into several parts: that President Giscard has no grand design in foreign policy and that general benevolence is no substitute for one; that his conduct of foreign affairs is even more concentrated in his hands than in those of his predecessors; that his rather amateurish and very personal approach to them leads to initiatives which, sometimes prove ill-timed or stillborn; and that the hand

on the helm—"Giscard at the helm" was his favourite slogan—does not appear sufficiently firm. To dismiss these doubts and criticisms as mere change of mood, or as a nostalgic, inadequate, and some irresolute and hesitation in execution. They do not have that character, precision and logic of the general's "Europe européenne".

The answer of a member of his personal staff was that when you pursue a policy of dialogue, you are bound to be a little suspect to both sides. However, the French like to feel they are being led and those who care about foreign policy would like to know where the policy of dialogue and conciliation is taking them.

The answer of a member of his personal staff was that when you pursue a policy of dialogue, you are bound to be a little suspect to both sides. However, the French like to feel they are being led and those who care about foreign policy would like to know where the policy of dialogue and conciliation is taking them.

The answer of a member of his personal staff was that when you pursue a policy of dialogue, you are bound to be a little suspect to both sides. However, the French like to feel they are being led and those who care about foreign policy would like to know where the policy of dialogue and conciliation is taking them.

The answer of a member of his personal staff was that when you pursue a policy of dialogue, you are bound to be a little suspect to both sides. However, the French like to feel they are being led and those who care about foreign policy would like to know where the policy of dialogue and conciliation is taking them.

The answer of a member of his personal staff was that when you pursue a policy of dialogue, you are bound to be a little suspect to both sides. However, the French like to feel they are being led and those who care about foreign policy would like to know where the policy of dialogue and conciliation is taking them.

The answer of a member of his personal staff was that when you pursue a policy of dialogue, you are bound to be a little suspect to both sides. However, the French like to feel they are being led and those who care about foreign policy would like to know where the policy of dialogue and conciliation is taking them.

The answer of a member of his personal staff was that when you pursue a policy of dialogue, you are bound to be a little suspect to both sides. However, the French like to feel they are being led and those who care about foreign policy would like to know where the policy of dialogue and conciliation is taking them.

The answer of a member of his personal staff was that when you pursue a policy of dialogue, you are bound to be a little suspect to both sides. However, the French like to feel they are being led and those who care about foreign policy would like to know where the policy of dialogue and conciliation is taking them.

The answer of a member of his personal staff was that when you pursue a policy of dialogue, you are bound to be a little suspect to both sides. However, the French like to feel they are being led and those who care about foreign policy would like to know where the policy of dialogue and conciliation is taking them.

The answer of a member of his personal staff was that when you pursue a policy of dialogue, you are bound to be a little suspect to both sides. However, the French like to feel they are being led and those who care about foreign policy would like to know where the policy of dialogue and conciliation is taking them.

The answer of a member of his personal staff was that when you pursue a policy of dialogue, you are bound to be a little suspect to both sides. However, the French like to feel they are being led and those who care about foreign policy would like to know where the policy of dialogue and conciliation is taking them.

The answer of a member of his personal staff was that when you pursue a policy of dialogue, you are bound to be a little suspect to both sides. However, the French like to feel they are being led and those who care about foreign policy would like to know where the policy of dialogue and conciliation is taking them.

The answer of a member of his personal staff was that when you pursue a policy of dialogue, you are bound to be a little suspect to both sides. However, the French like to feel they are being led and those who care about foreign policy would like to know where the policy of dialogue and conciliation is taking them.

The answer of a member of his personal staff was that when you pursue a policy of dialogue, you are bound to be a little suspect to both sides. However, the French like to feel they are being led and those who care about foreign policy would like to know where the policy of dialogue and conciliation is taking them.

The answer of a member of his personal staff was that when you pursue a policy of dialogue, you are bound to be a little suspect to both sides. However, the French like to feel they are being led and those who care about foreign policy would like to know where the policy of dialogue and conciliation is taking them.

## Luck may be needed to reach trade equilibrium

by Denis Taylor

The French economy is far from fully recovered. The unpleasant round figure of a 20.278m franc surplus is enough to discourage complacency. Nevertheless, France's performance is sufficient to make Britain envious. The overall rate of inflation for 1975 is expected to be between 11 and 11.5 per cent—nearly double the West German figure, but a long way below the United Kingdom's tally.

Admittedly, the French inflation rate falls short of the goal set 18 months ago, but given the subsequent uncertainty of the international economic scene, the authorities cannot be seriously faulted on this.

Although the Government's critics naturally dispute the realism of the measures adopted, France does have some sense of economic direction. In purely domestic terms, it is impossible to grasp French economic moves without going back to the autumn of 1973. The country was then faced not only with the fourfold rise in oil prices, but also with a paralysis of leadership.

President Pompidou was dying though, this was publicly conceded at the time, and France drifted without any firm sense of direction until after the accession of M. Giscard d'Estaing in May, 1974.

A new sign of decisiveness was the realisation of a plan of action the following month by M. Jean-Pierre Fourcade, the Finance Minister. This set out to attack inflation, bridge the trade gap and at the same time avoid a downturn in economic activity.

Under the first priority, the aim was to cut the monthly inflation rate to less than 1 per cent by the end of the year and to 0.5 per cent by mid-1975. The first stage was successfully completed, but the monthly rate this year has proved more stubborn: in September it was 0.6 per cent.

The second objective has been surpassed. The initial goal was to reduce the monthly trade deficit to less than 1,000m francs (about £111m) by the end of 1974 and to achieve a balance by the end of this year. In

spite of a regression during the autumn, the official prediction is an annual surplus of 2,000m francs.

The French, who in recent years have learnt a new role as exporters so successfully that they are now disputing third place in the world trading league with Japan, pushed ahead with great enterprise, particularly in the Middle East and Eastern Europe. At the same time, the domestic demand for oil by industry and the motorist dropped. There was a 20 per cent cut in the national hearing bill.

However, the first cautious and apparently ambiguous signs of recovery in the industrialized world and of takeoff by the French economy are already weakening. The Government's own figures show that the 1975 balance of payments is expected to be only marginally in deficit.

The October trade figures, released last week, showed the highest imports of the year—20,278m francs compared with 17,819m for the previous month. These discrepancies are not startling, but they may be a pointer. The Government blamed increased oil imports and oil prices, together with the state of the dollar.

Paris seeks to achieve an equilibrium in 1976 between imports and exports. The French will need plenty of luck to do so. It is already apparent that the oil producers' own markets do not offer the limitless scope they seemed to a mere 12 months ago. Without international recovery, the demand for French exports is unlikely to strengthen significantly enough. Stimulation of the domestic economy will increase the demand for imports.

Only time will tell whether Frenchmen of differing political hues were right in blaming a freely floating dollar for adding to the world economic crisis, and in setting such store on the agreement to police exchange rates announced after the Rambouillet summit last week.

From the Government's viewpoint, this focusing on the dollar is no mere anti-American reflex. It is recognized that the sudden increase in oil prices started the international crisis. But it is argued that erratic fluctuations in exchange rates have fomented instability.

Unemployment has now reached its highest level since the Second World War. The October figures showed 1,015,600 looking for work, (or 900,000, adjusted for seasonal variations). One can, like the Government, point out that the rate of increase in unemployment is now lower than 12 months ago, or faster on the more disturbing trend that there are now twice as many applicants for each vacancy as there were in autumn 1974.

The meaning of the official statistics is disputed. There are allegations about their accuracy and about how far they reflect people being thrown out of work—one Government assessment is that the latter number about 300,000. About 100,000 people have qualified for the payment of 90 per cent of their previous wage during the first year of unemployment.

Predictions of a buoyant first six months of 1976 may turn out to be justified. Sales of cars, washing machines, clothing and footwear and the demand for housing have all shown an upturn since the summer.

Increased demand is most unlikely to stimulate employment, however. The percentage fall in the labour force has been much lower than the drop in the rate of productivity, a decline of 12 per cent for the first six months of 1975. The recession has particularly affected heavy industry. Overmanning in steel is put at 30,000. The employers have kept workers on short time rather than resorting to wholesale dismissals, but apparently fear pressure of fresh wage demands if the outlook improves sufficiently for a return to a normal working week. Engineering and chemicals have been also severely affected, as has the textile industry which also has structural difficulties. Some other sectors, such as electronics, have had an easier passage.

With a background of lowered output per worker,

it seems wrong to imagine that to boost the economy would create more jobs in the short term. It is too soon to assess the future. A highly critical observer of the Government's performance suggested last week that unemployment could reach 1,600,000 by the end of next year.

The labour force has been quiescent, apparently more concerned with keeping jobs than indulging in too active protest. Not that there is a shortage of critical opposition to the Government's economic management. A key criticism inside M. François Mitterrand's Socialist Party is that France suffers from lack of an overall economic strategy, which would involve among other things a complete overhaul of the fiscal system.

Rather the emphasis is on medium-term planning. In any event, the construction boom which is less important than the practical importance of trading partner as effect of deciding to launch West Germany.

Another difficulty facing the French is how far they can risk reflation without provoking a fresh round of inflation which takes them firmly back into double instead of single digits. In spite of an unsatisfactory employment record, the atmosphere in France is not gloomy. Inflation, while continuing concern, is not the overpowering threat it seems on the English side of the Channel. Reflation, it appears, does not have to wait for proof of a sustained recovery in the United States, understandable enough perhaps in a nation with its eye on such an important trading partner as effect of deciding to launch West Germany.

**The B.N.P. Group throughout the world**

Branches, Representative Offices, Subsidiaries, Associated Banks.

## The French Bank that covers the World

Banque Nationale de Paris has an international network in over sixty countries in the five continents of the World.

Wherever you do business we are there to help and advise you.

As Europe's largest bank we have the resources to anticipate and meet the demands of current international economic conditions.



### Banque Nationale de Paris

Head Office: 16 Boulevard des Italiens 75009 Paris.

**BNP**

U.K. Subsidiary Head Office: Banque Nationale de Paris Limited, Plantation House, 10/15 Mincing Lane, London, EC3P 3ER.

## SARI

22, RUE VIOLETTE—75015 PARIS

Tel : 567-54-02—Télex : 200792

Subsidiary of GROUPE DROUOT Insurance Company

Offers you Three specialised sections

### PLANNING

Department specialising in design and construction on behalf of investors or office building users—factories, warehouses and commercial centres.

### AGENCY

Paris, Suburbs and Provinces 250,000 m2 offices to sell or let 20,000 m2 commercial premises to sell or let.

### MARKETING

Programmation, conception and Market surveys.



DECISION MAKERS

- Keep up to date with the facts on France...
- Be better and faster informed about political and economic events...
- Be backed up by first hand up to the minute information before deciding what to do in the French market...

TAKE

"L'AVANT JOURNAL"

A WEEKLY CONFIDENTIAL NEWSLETTER

Name :  
Function :  
Firm :  
Phone :  
Address :

Wish to receive the "L'AVANT JOURNAL" on trial during 12 weeks for a price of £ 20. Herewith an international money order.

Send back to :

ONYX COMMUNICATION S.A.  
3, Sente des Dorées  
75019 Paris - France

\* For any information call Monique SOUCHON in Paris at 208-32-46.

سكندرية الاول



## 156 Champs Elysées

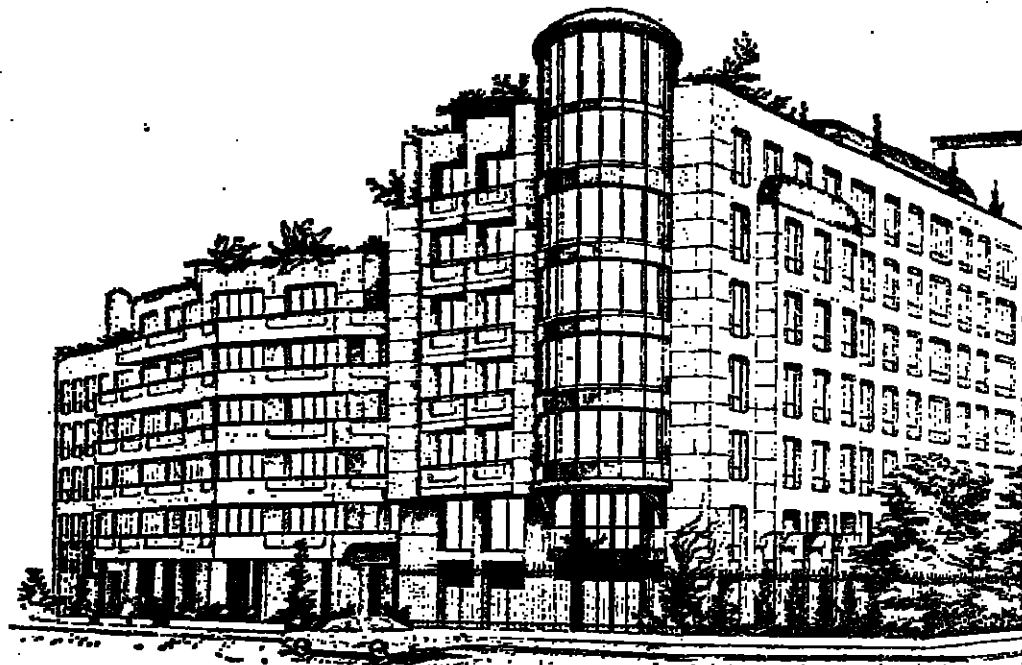
(overlooking the Arc de Triomphe)



**The most outstanding  
office address  
in Paris**

JOINT VENTURE

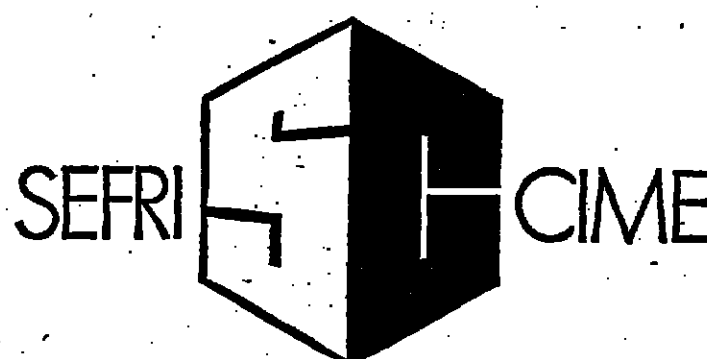
## 79-81 Avenue Foch



**The most outstanding  
apartment address  
in Paris**

**INVEST  
IN THE BEST OF FRANCE  
INVEST  
IN THE FRENCH WAY OF LIFE  
with the builders  
of the tour Maine-Montparnasse**

**33 Av. du Maine-75015 Paris  
Tél. 538.14.41**



**CHAIRMAN  
AND MANAGING DIRECTOR:  
JEAN-CLAUDE  
AARON**

## île de porquerolles

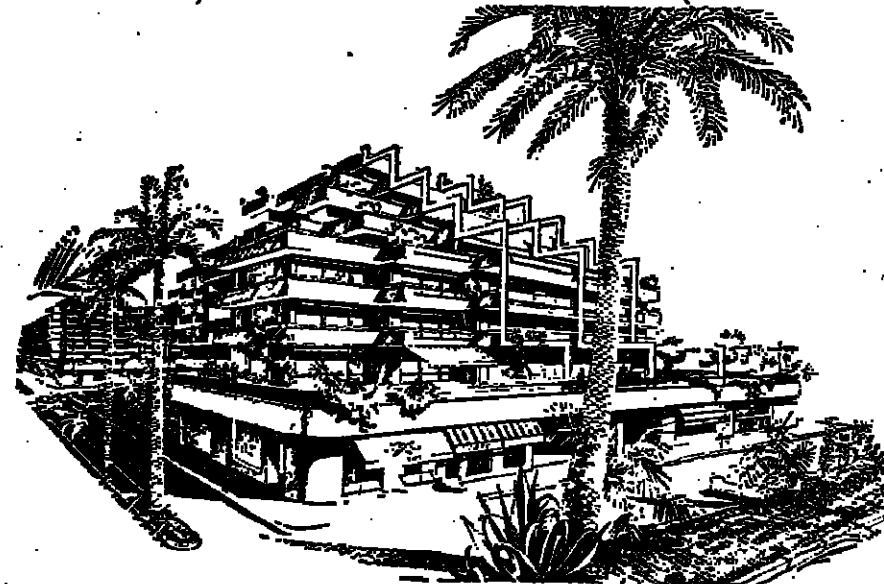
(national park and marinas)



**The most outstanding  
island in the south of France  
for your holiday apartment**

## Gray d'Albion Cannes

(on the croisette)



**The most outstanding centre  
on the south coast of France  
for sea, sun and night life**



UNION INTERNATIONALE IMMOBILIÈRE



# Minister who fills the order books

by Charles Hargrove

In the past decade France has become one of the important trading nations of the world. It is now on a par with Japan, after the United States and West Germany. The volume of exports over the decade rose more than threefold, and their value sixfold.

The oil crisis, however, turned a trade surplus of 3,500m francs (about £390m) in 1973 into a deficit of 18,750m francs in 1974. The oil import bill rose nearly fourfold to 50,000m francs. One of the first priorities of the Government, along with the battle against inflation, was the restoration of the trade balance.

It gave itself until the end of 1975 to do this. In fact, it achieved its goal in February and the improvement has persisted since then. There was a trade surplus for the first eight months of this year of 8,000m francs.

The man at the centre of this remarkable achievement is M Norbert Ségard, a newcomer to French politics, who became Minister for Overseas Trade in the Government of M Giscard d'Estaing in June, 1974. Eighteen months ago he was almost unknown, now he is famous as "the first salesman of France", and the "order books minister", as he is popularly called.

Until he stood successfully for Parliament in 1973, he had a distinguished scientific and academic career, as an expert and professor of electronics, and the founder of several technical and research institutes in northern France.

His personality is full of contrasts. A large, thick-set man with a rugged, northerner's appearance and a certain timidity of



M Ségard: "could sell the Eiffel Tower."

approach, he has a great capacity for charm and joviality combined with a razor-keen mind.

He is capable of both frankness and guile. "He could sell the Eiffel Tower to an Arab Shaikh," a French banker, who saw him at work in the Persian Gulf, was recently quoted as saying. "Nonsense," M Ségard replied when this was reported to him. "Thanks to tourism, the tower earns much more where it is."

He has travelled indefatigably in the cause of French exports, in 15 months visiting 37 countries and covering 250,000 kilometres.

"I came to politics from teaching," he said, explaining his success. "If I analyse why I seem to have succeeded in teaching, politics and foreign trade, I find they all have to do with the business of men. One must get on with men, do things with them, and when I am with foreigners, a certain timidity of

French products, the first thing is to try to make myself understood as a minister. Charm, you know, is also a form of intelligence."

If France, from being a protectionist country for the past 150 years if not longer, has switched to the conquest of world markets in the past 15 years, the credit went to General de Gaulle. "He opened his spirit and his heart to the whole world," M Ségard said. "The founder of the Fifth Republic was a man of international stature. He went to almost all parts of the world, and was a salesman for the idea of France."

He opened France to Eastern Europe, he defined Franco-Arab friendships. He launched France into new industries: cybernetics, nuclear energy, space research. After General de Gaulle had given it the capacity of a world President, Pompidou gave it the capacity of a world producer. And President Giscard d'Estaing gave it the final nudge, by one of his great acts: the Ministry for Overseas Trade, and turned our country into a great exporting country. But it is only beginning to be one."

M Ségard went on to emphasize that an asset of France as an exporter was its savoir faire. A shortcoming was the lack of Frenchmen abroad—only one and a half million, about as many as there are Portuguese in France. A great effort has been made on the university level and in leading commercial and in leading schools. But all this was directed at increasing the savoir faire of Frenchmen who stayed in France.

If the same effort had been made to train exporters to live and invest abroad, there would not be the same difficulty. "I am training young people like this abroad and not to regard expatriation as a punishment. Like the missionaries or the military of old, they must appreciate that to serve the French economy abroad is also to serve France."

He has set up a consultative committee of 24 leaders of business and industry to set up a kind of "charter of expatriate managers", to lay down their rights, and ensure they do not lose promotion or other advantages by going abroad.

M Ségard is also trying to persuade more firms to sell overseas. Out of 500,000 firms, 4,000 account for 90 per cent of French exports. "The smaller the firm, the bigger should be its market," he said. They had not the financial means to diversify their production. A limited range of production required a wide range of marketing, since small firms could not survive a long crisis that might occur in any one country.

But that, in turn, demanded larger marketing structures. It meant combining with others to export through international firms, rather like the Japanese trading companies, but "with an added touch of French genius".

The EEC had been both an asset and a hindrance to French overseas trade, a hindrance because EEC trade was merely an extension of internal French trade. Frenchmen thought they were carrying on foreign trade but it was only European trade. "To export is not to go to Germany or Italy but to Japan, the United States, Zaire, Saudi Arabia," he said.

Another drawback was that France exported too few goods with a high added-value, too many unprocessed foodstuffs. The mentality was changing, but more slowly than in industry. However, the minister emphasized the "sensational progress" by France in the export of capital goods. In 1973 the balance of trade in capital

goods was adverse; in 1974 it showed a credit balance of 2,000m francs and, in the first eight months of this year, of 9,000m francs.

In 1973 contracts for capital goods worth 200,000m francs were signed; in 1974 50,000m francs worth; and in the first half of this year, the same amount, so that this year's contracts could be double last year's. M Ségard said it had given a fillip to the economy. "In itself it was bad, but the way France reacted to it was good. It was an ill which compelled the patient to become healthier than before. It submitted to a diet, and the diet was salutary."

Asked about criticism that France had paid too dearly for oil through bilateral agreements with oil producers in the first year of the oil crisis, M Ségard said that the cover of oil imports by exports to the oil-producing countries had increased steadily. In 1974, when the oil bill was 50,000m francs, France exported almost nothing to those countries. Now almost 75 per cent of the cost of oil imports was covered by exports.

M Ségard said that, in addition to the good trade balance for the first eight months of this year, the balance of current payments showed a surplus of 2,000m francs, something which had not happened for a long time, because the surplus on trading balance neutralized part of the deficit on invisibles. On the other hand, some branches like insurance, which showed a deficit, had begun to record a surplus this year.

The Government had taken steps to ensure this, and to accustom French importers and exporters to the fact that French goods must be covered by French insurance. It had drawn their attention to the fact that if France continued to have a payments deficit in 1980, it would be almost equivalent to the French budget.

The geographical distribution of French foreign trade has undergone a great change in the past two years. With industrialized countries it fell by 5 per cent; with the oil states it rose by 45 per cent; with East Europe it rose by 40 per cent; and with the developing countries by 20 per cent.

The figures were proportionally much greater between 1973 and 1974. In 1973 60 per cent of French foreign trade was with the EEC; now it was far less than half. It was true that the spectacular improvement in the trade balance in the past year had been equally a result of a fall in imports and an increase in exports.

"We bought less oil," M Ségard said. "The price of raw materials, excluding oil, has fallen; copper costs a quarter of what it did. There was a fall in economic activity. We paid our imports in depreciated dollars. That is what enabled France to move from a sharply deficit position to a credit one, and even to balance its current payments."

"Invisibles are still in the red. But note that we have already to cope with 8,000m francs worth of transfers by foreign workers in this country."

In the first stage of its export drive France has concentrated on those areas which would enable it to chalk up quick successes, like Eastern Europe and the Arab oil producers.

M Ségard said he had not been to the United States. He would visit Brazil in November. Venezuela, the end of the year and the United States next year.

"Two countries explain the trade deficit of 18,000m francs in 1974—Germany and the United States to the tune of 8,000m francs."

In the first eight months of 1975 the trade deficit with Germany was reduced by half, the minister added. With America the position was unchanged.

Trade between Britain and France remained at a modest level, but on a par with 4.5 per cent of total French imports, and French exports to 6.5 per cent of total British imports.

Just off the press: "NEW PRODUCTS FROM FRANCE" A special supplement on France contained in a 300-page book. It lists the latest products from France, with a list of manufacturers of all kinds of consumer goods. A must for all those interested in direct imports. Only for the trade. Write on your company letterhead for your free copy.

MADE IN EUROPE 39 ECU Street, Epsom, Surrey KT1 1SD

FOR MICROFILM OF Le Monde PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE: Newspaper Archive Development Limited 15 Westgate Road, Padington RG3 2DF England

## Coolness over industrial reform programme

For a government document to become a best seller is rare in France. Yet the Sudreau report, a soberly written, closely argued survey of industrial organization in France from the shop floor to the boardroom, has sold more than 100,000 copies in the 10 months since it was published.

An English edition has just been prepared by the Brussels Commission, on whose revised recommendations for a European company statute it has made a distinct impact, away from the German ideas of workers' co-management towards which it originally inclined.

All French employers, trade union organizations and political parties have set up committees to study it in depth. All universities and business schools and all recurrent training programmes have included it in their syllabi. It has already profoundly influenced French attitudes towards industrial reform and it will remain an important document for many years to come.

From the moment he took office President Giscard d'Estaing regarded the reform of industry and a change in the atmosphere of industrial relations as a cornerstone of his ambitious programme of turning France into an "advanced liberal society" for the simple reason that industrial relations were even more than politics, one of the most glaring illustrations of what he called the tensions and "blockages" of France.

The intention of reforming French industry, described by a trade unionist who helped to prepare the report as the bastion of paternalist conservatism, was in fact almost a revolutionary act. Relations in the past half century or more have been more or less reluctantly introduced under the pressure of social upheavals which in 1917, 1936, 1945 or 1968. This time, the President's idea was to demonstrate that his country was capable of overcoming the human and economic difficulties raised by industrial structures rationally and peacefully.

Yet the Sudreau report is, on the face of it, hardly revolutionary, even by conservative French standards. It is a series of clear, pragmatic, and takes French industrial society as it is. "It is prudent, pragmatic, pluralistic," authors say, conservative in principle, but bold in concrete issues, as a former Gaullist minister expressed it.

Its boldness, however, is deliberately couched in a vague, reassuring, terms. Hence it produced no shocks when it came out, either from employers or from unions. In fact, it was itself the product of a rare agreement and compromise, a compromise of representatives of the two sides of industry and of specialists of labour laws and social difficulties.

The report refrains from attempting to dictate, insisting that "it would be vain to substitute for imperfect existing mentalities and behaviour", and that "negotiation is the major instrument of social change".

Two thirds of its recommendations, according to M Sudreau, chairman of the committee, could come into operation immediately through agreements between employers and workers.

Yet the 70 or so recommendations of the report are so far enough in all conscience, and M Sudreau felt it was impossible to go farther without provoking a major conflict in industry for which he was not prepared to take responsibility in times of economic crisis. He was right when he said that it would be regarded as too timid by some and too bold by others.

Reserved attitude of unions

The unions' attitude has been defensive and reserved from the start; though not entirely negative, even from the communist-led CGT, which gave evidence but refused to sit on the committee. Its standpoint and that of the leftist-inclined CFDT is that they should not help to run capitalism by accepting responsibility in management. Even the white-collar workers' union, the CGC, does not want a share in decision-making, but close "concertation" with management. Only the small Christian Workers' Union, the CFTC, is in favour.

However, the unions will accept all the improvements and advantages the report gives them, and will refuse votes on supervisory boards of firms.

Their attitude could be summed up as saying "no" to the reform as a whole, because it is something thought up by the President for his own political ends, but "yes" to individual measures, as and when they come up. For example, lowering of the retirement age is already being discussed with the Government.

The employers' reactions have generally been more articulate but equally unenthusiastic. The federation of small and medium enterprises, the PME, is against the report, because the Sudreau reform would mean either increased costs or a division of authority in a sector of industry which has remained very paternalistic and where union rights are respected and often flouted.

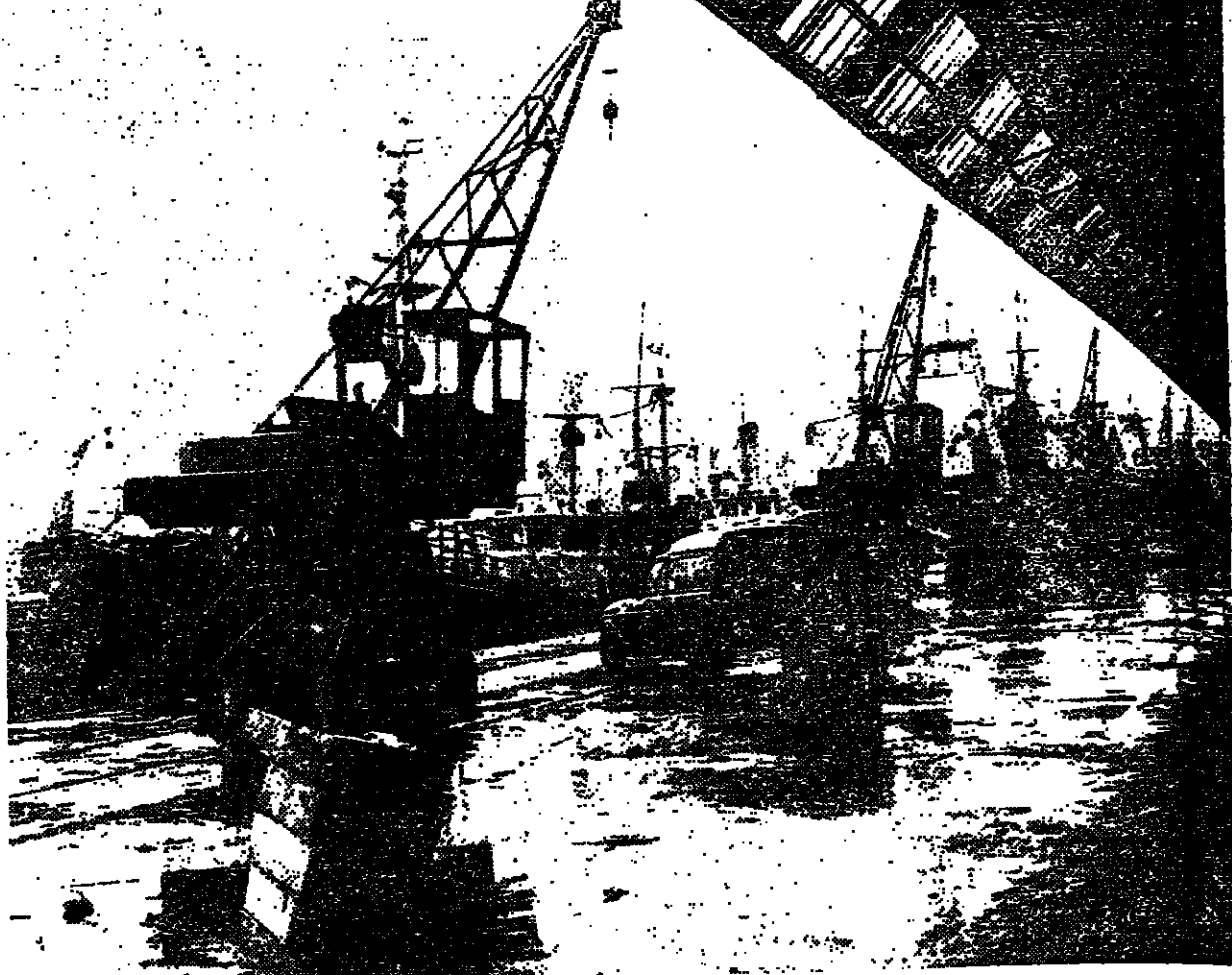
The French equivalent of the CBI, the CNPF, has not condemned the report outright. It is divided, approving some of the recommendations—like the improvement of working conditions, reform of company law and the publication of consolidated accounts—but not others, like the "co-supervision", on which the Sudreau committee itself is divided, and the reinforcement of union powers in firms.

The young employers' association and the *Entreprise et Progrès* group, which boasts rather more progressive employers than most, have both welcomed the report, with reservations. One of them is that information and worker participation should be freed from union monopoly, which is something the unions will never accept.

Responsibility of workers

The central idea of the report is the greater responsibility of workers in the management of industry through the introduction of the concept of "co-supervision". They would make up a third of the supervisory boards of firms, a reform of labour legislation and in-partition: workers' shares in the capital of firms; and protection against mass lay-off and bankruptcy of firms.

It also insists on the need for a complete recasting of company law. And the creation of three new types of companies: industrial associations, without company capital, firms with worker participation in capital and management, and enterprises not carried on for profit.



The report also recommends improved protection of shareholders through better information, government aid for reconversion and reorganization of firms and, what is novel, insistence on the promotion of the entrepreneurial spirit and state assistance in the creation of new medium-sized and small firms. It comes out in favour of a retirement age for company directors and a reduction of their remuneration.

The economic deterioration between the setting up of the Sudreau committee and the publication of its report five months later, has not made it any easier to implement its recommendations, whether they have an impact on costs or not.

Yet there is no doubt about President Giscard's determination to carry them out, if over a period of years. He mentions five years as the time for translating the whole of it into fact.

The reform of industry is not only the cornerstone of the President's "advanced liberal society", it is also fundamental to the credibility of his reformist image. He cannot afford, having launched the report, not to implement it, or to appear to go back on his promise and purpose. If he did, the opposition and the unions would immediately say it had been just an elaborate piece of bluff.

Reserved attitude of unions

The lowering of the retirement age to 60 is part of the vast operation of improving labour conditions, and the publication of the Sudreau report has given a definite fillip to discussion between employers and workers on the subject, which had been marking time for about two years.

The Government is going about the business of implementing the reform of industry in two ways: by inciting and putting pressure on employers and unions to carry out things which do not require legislation or regulation, like experiments in job enrichment techniques, for which the unions do not show much enthusiasm; and by preparing a decree on the tightening up of labour security in plants.

The necessary Bills on labour law, company law, on workers' "rights", to mention only a few, will be tabled next spring. The President has held two Cabinet committees at the Elysée Palace on the reforms, and will have held two more by the end of the year. No other area of government action has been the subject of such close attention and concern on his part.

Yet the government gives an impression of indecision and of inability to reap the full benefit of its initiative and action, even allowing for the economic crisis and necessary administrative delays.

Instead of announcing its plans on labour security this autumn, for instance, it gives the impression of being overtaken by events, and stamped into action.

It has not attempted to coordinate effectively the work of the 12 ministries involved in the reforms, or appointed either a senior civil servant to do so or the promised independent national council to keep a vigilant eye on progress.

There are signs, too, that if the President is determined on reform, some of his ministers are less so. M Fourcade, the Economics Minister, for instance, will not allow the revaluation of balance sheets to allow for depreciation. Nothing has been done to help the creation of new firms, though, psychologically at least, this would have made an impact on employment.

The real test of government determination will come next spring, however. Then, whether it is helped by a recovery of the economy or still hindered by recession, the Government will have to demonstrate

that it really means to change the climate in industry and make the reform felt—and therefore popular—on the shop floor. This, M Sudreau insisted last February, is the condition of its success.

It is not surprising that the Government has not yet done anything spectacular in implementing those of the Sudreau recommendations which required either legislative action or administrative regulations. The authors of the report called for a period of reflection and "national debate", which they hoped would prevent the reform from being regarded as the unions are naturally inclined to do, as a political instrument. Also, when the economy begins to show signs of recovery, possibly by next spring, it will be easier to persuade employers to make the necessary sacrifices: financial or otherwise, and eliminate the risk that they might show their ill humour by laying off those workers they have been persuaded to keep on short time.

But it would be wrong to think that the Government has done nothing. It has been nibbling away at the Sudreau reforms for the past year or more, anticipating them last autumn with the unexpected unemployment benefits awarded to workers laid off for economic reasons. It has also revived a law from the immediate postwar years on better information of workers' councils about the prospects of firms in economic difficulties.

The lowering of the retirement age to 60 is part of the vast operation of improving labour conditions, and the publication of the Sudreau report has given a definite fillip to discussion between employers and workers on the subject, which had been marking time for about two years.

The Government is going about the business of implementing the reform of industry in two ways: by inciting and putting pressure on employers and unions to carry out things which do not require legislation or regulation, like experiments in job enrichment techniques, for which the unions do not show much enthusiasm; and by preparing a decree on the tightening up of labour security in plants.

The necessary Bills on labour law, company law, on workers' "rights", to mention only a few, will be tabled next spring. The President has held two Cabinet committees at the Elysée Palace on the reforms, and will have held two more by the end of the year. No other area of government action has been the subject of such close attention and concern on his part.

Yet the government gives an impression of indecision and of inability to reap the full benefit of its initiative and action, even allowing for the economic crisis and necessary administrative delays.

Instead of announcing its plans on labour security this autumn, for instance, it gives the impression of being overtaken by events, and stamped into action.

It has not attempted to coordinate effectively the work of the 12 ministries involved in the reforms, or appointed either a senior civil servant to do so or the promised independent national council to keep a vigilant eye on progress.

There are signs, too, that if the President is determined on reform, some of his ministers are less so. M Fourcade, the Economics Minister, for instance, will not allow the revaluation of balance sheets to allow for depreciation. Nothing has been done to help the creation of new firms, though, psychologically at least, this would have made an impact on employment.

The real test of government determination will come next spring, however. Then, whether it is helped by a recovery of the economy or still hindered by recession, the Government will have to demonstrate

Vessels registered in Boulogne, the biggest fishing port in France, brought in about 140,000 tons of fish last year.

C.H. fish last year.

### NANTES IN BRITANNY

To ensure your industrial and office development  
Come to NANTES  
The most well-balanced metropolis in FRANCE

### NANTES AT THE CENTRE OF THE ATLANTIC COASTAL REGION

You will find:  
open spaces  
graceful living  
first class male and female staff

PARIS OFFICE  
117, Rue de Rennes—75006 PARIS  
Tel. 548.14.74—548.45.18

Mr. Marcel BIBAULT  
Deputy Mayor of Nantes  
Vice-President of LOIRE-ATLANTIQUE development committee

## Take a French Rail Winterbreak.

Just think how some skiing in Savoy or a few days by the Med. could cheer up the winter for you. Not to mention a weekend in Paris.

Whichever appeals to you, French Railways will get you there quickly and comfortably.

You can leave London in the afternoon and travel through from Calais to the French Alps by comfortable couchette service on any Saturday during the winter sports season, and arrive around breakfast time, refreshed and all ready to go.

Going to Paris? Then you can sleep your way through from Victoria by Night Ferry. Or fly: rail by Silver Arrow in around 4 hours for £27.50. Ask about our budget "all-in" weekend holidays, too.

And our luxury trains, like the TEE Mistrail will whisk you from Paris to the Riviera, if that is what you fancy.

So come to France soon. Just for the ride.



Please send me details of the following. Tick brochure required.  
Silver Arrow ☐ French Riviera ☐ Motorail Services ☐  
Silver Arrow ☐ Inclusive Holidays ☐ General Timetable and Fares List ☐

Name \_\_\_\_\_ 175/11/75  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

FRENCH RAILWAYS 179 Piccadilly London W1V 9JH

**ROSCOFF**

WEST EUROPE ROUTE VIA

**ROSCOFF**

tel. (98) 880302 telex 94696

daily ferry service  
passengers freight

before you buy  
your apartment, your villa, your piece of land  
are you sure

**GEFIC MEDITERRANEE**  
hasn't got something just that little bit better?

The largest sole-agency Property Marketing  
Company on the French Riviera:

**GEFIC MEDITERRANEE**  
20, La Croisette 06 CANNES  
or phone direct (010 33 93) 99 11 47  
or telex 470951 LONEFIC

Consultants to major Developers in France  
and the rest of Europe

**Weatheralls**  
Côte D'Azur Superb apartments for sale

**La Californie** Cannes.

A unique development of exclusive apartments in a setting of great beauty, overlooking the Bay of Cannes and the Esterel Mountains. Conceived by Sir Basil Spence and built to very high standards.

**La Colline de la Lanterne** Les Bells Terres

A luxurious development set in landscaped gardens with private swimming pools. Overlooking Nice with panoramic views including Cap Ferrat, the Cap d'Antibes and the Baou de Saint Jeanpet. Apartments with up to four bedrooms, each with superbly appointed bathrooms, equipped kitchens and large balconies.

A wide selection of villas, luxurious apartments and residential developments are currently available on the Côte d'Azur, apply—

**Weatheralls France S.A.**  
4, Rue Blacas 06000 Nice  
Telephone: 80 93 01  
Telex: 470632 Weather Nice  
22 Chancery Lane London WC2A 1LT  
01-405 5944 Telex 22446

### "NEW PRODUCTS FROM FRANCE"

A special supplement on France contained in a 300-page book. It lists the latest products from France, with a list of manufacturers of all kinds of consumer goods. A must for all those interested in direct imports. Only for the trade. Write on your company letterhead for your free copy.

MADE IN EUROPE 39 ECU Street, Epsom, Surrey KT1 1SD

FOR MICROFILM OF Le Monde PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE: Newspaper Archive Development Limited 15 Westgate Road, Padington RG3 2DF England

MADE IN EUROPE 39 ECU Street, Epsom, Surrey KT1 1SD

FOR MICROFILM OF Le Monde PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE: Newspaper Archive Development Limited 15 Westgate Road, Padington RG3 2DF England



On this and the next page are accounts of how six French industries are weathering the present economic difficulties. The section opens with an article on state participation in the economy

## Influence is a matter of tradition

The French economy is generally regarded as being much more closely state-controlled than that of Britain and other major capitalist countries. The extent of state intervention is, however, a subject which is often misunderstood. First, state influence over private industry is more a matter of tradition and custom than of law. It is often because they choose to. Second, the state of the nationalised sector, except in banking and insurance, is not nationally owned, but is a share of productive output has been falling.

That said, it is true that the state has closer control over the financial markets than in Britain, since there is the real equivalent of the City. And the state does provide a dynamic leadership for economic development, more markedly in the western countries. The effect, though controversial, is almost certainly beneficial—one only has to look at the French progress since the war.

The oldest French nationalisation, that of the tobacco industry, dates from Louis XIV. Others are more recent. In 1936 the Popular Front regime took over armaments and railways, to an extent, the Bank of France, and set up state aeronautical firms. The post-war governments of 1945-46 added in large measure to the list: Air France, the coal, electricity and gas were all taken over, as well as Renault—whose private owners had allegedly helped the Germans—and the larger insurance companies, and clearing banks. The Bank of France was fully nationalised.

Most of those moves were made in an anti-capitalist spirit. But since 1946 there have been no important changes save that, with nationalisation, the Government has been building up the state oil concerns to counter the big international companies. The state controls two fifths of the domestic oil market.

The list of nationalisations may look impressive, but in fact only about 7 per cent of manufacturing industry, in terms of turnover, is in state hands. There are no statistics for comparison, but that may be less than the figure in Britain, where the state controls British Leyland. As for the service industries such as railways and electricity, the pattern of state ownership is much the same in France as in Britain.

If the French undertakings tend to work more efficiently, one reason could be the high calibre of their top administrators—people of intense zeal and loyalty who come from the elite worlds of the Grandes Ecoles and Grand Corps. Another reason is that the state, while subjecting these industries to its long-term planning and keeping a watch over their finances, has also increasingly encouraged them to operate on commercial lines as private firms do, with all the risks involved. That is

especially true of Renault, which is run exactly like a private company; the state has never interfered in its commercial policy, even though it owns all the capital and appoints the management.

If we look at the French Government's relations with private industry, we must look back to a tradition of state planning that began with Colbert. The private capital market has always been fairly weak in France and, in the nineteenth century, many big firms leaned heavily on the state for their funding. Then in 1946 came the plan, created by Jean Monnet, which out of the wreckage of war managed to build up a new trust and sense of partnership between the state and the private sector, and to induce a new pragmatism. The plan has always been indicative and voluntary, not compulsory, but most firms have cooperated with it, if only because in the early post-war years they had little choice. Lacking other finance, they had to depend on the state.

The plan's influence, formerly great, has waned in the past 10 years. Not only has continuity of government since 1958 made the plan less valuable, but the opening of the French economy to world markets has rendered this kind of national planning less feasible, while the recent modest growth of the Paris financial market has given firms new outlets for their funding and hence more sense of independence. Today the state still uses the plan for its own sector, especially for regional and social development, and public works, but private industry no longer follows its production targets so conscientiously.

Nevertheless, links between the state and private firms remain many and subtle. The plan has left a legacy of regular informal contact between the two, and is strongly stimulated by the French elitist educational system. Far more than in Britain, leaders of private or public firms, of banks and government departments, will often come from the same precise background—one or other Grandes Ecoles and the Grand Corps that they feed—and there is a constant *esprit de corps*.

An inspector *des finances* at the French Embassy in London said: "Top civil servants are much closer to business and industry than in Britain, they visit factories all over the nation far more than their opposite numbers do, and are often appointed as non-executive directors of state-owned firms. They remain technocrats, but also have a real understanding of the world of business and industry." That is an aspect of the French concept of *laetelle*, or state responsibility, that many senior civil servants feel keenly.

Such personal old-boy networks, more than any other factor, explain the closeness of industry-state liaison. There are financial factors, too. The Ministry of Finance has a great deal of formal power. A firm must seek its authorization in many matters where this would be unnecessary in Britain. Many firms rely on state purchases, more so than in less centralised Britain. The state controls many of the leading financial institutions, not only the main insurance companies, which are smaller than in

Britain, but credit bodies such as the powerful *Caisse des Dépôts*, and the three biggest banks, which account for 70 per cent of French banking.

The position of these banks is equivocal. On one hand, the Government has encouraged them to behave like private banks, without interference in their daily running. Yet, if they step out of line, they may get slapped down. The chairman of *Crédit Lyonnais*, M. François Bloch-Lainé, was dismissed recently on M. Giscard's orders, partly because he had not followed the credit squeeze guidelines. So it is not easy to tell how far these banks truly have their own policies or how far they are tools of Government planning. One clue is that at the top level of the economy there is such an intermeshing of relationships and pressures that it is hard to tell which are the state's interests and initiatives and which are private.

Private industry resents this *étatisme* much less than might be expected. Perhaps it has grown to accept it, or else it sees the advantages of state guidance and protection. At the Paronnet, the organization which represents management, it was told: "It is not true that the state tells us what to do. The association is a voluntary one, of mutual confidence, and generally we trust the administration, whose economic policies tend to be far-sighted."

At the Ministry of Finance I was told: "The problem is not so much state interference as the converse, that most firms, like most Frenchmen, expect too much from the state. They come running to solve their problems. They have an exaggerated faith in what we can do for them and should learn to help themselves more." This is a commonly expressed view.

The state operates an elaborate system of loans and other aids for industry and has extended them to deal with the present recession. Citroën, when it could last year, received a 1,000m franc loan. Then a year ago a new high-level inter-ministerial committee was set up, chaired by the Minister of Finance, with the task of acting against the sharp-up firms facing bankruptcy in the crisis. It sometimes offers loans, but more often casts about to find a private buyer or some other solution to save the firm. It is not always successful, but claims to have saved about 100,000 jobs in 1975.

This is a current example of active state involvement in the private sector. But there is no ideology involved, and the state is giving aid, but not enough to increase its range of ownership, as recently in Britain. Fifth Republic governments have had no such philosophy.

There is a continuing tradition in France of the state as entrepreneur, as originator of bold schemes, especially regional ones, of a kind that in Britain might be undertaken more locally or haphazardly. Private industry follows the state's lead. Such leadership may sometimes put a damper on private initiative, but it continues to serve France well. The secret is that the state manages to exercise its service role of the right quality and imagination to operate it.

John Ardagh



A Citroën draws attention in a Paris showroom but 1975 has been a disappointing year for the car industry.

## Motors

### Sales hit by strength of currency

The French motor industry has weathered the energy crisis and economic recession better than most during the past two years, though this can be little comfort to manufacturers with production and demand running well below the peak levels of 1973 and no sign yet that the market is about to pick up.

The effects of the slump were felt later in France than elsewhere, partly because petrol prices were less severe and partly because the small and economical French cars were well suited to the new motoring climate. Although the domestic market in 1974 was 14 per cent smaller (compared with 24 per cent in Britain), exports remained buoyant and production was only 5 per cent down on the record total of the previous year.

This only makes the industry's performance in 1975 all the more disappointing. Not only has the home market declined still further but exports are falling off as the strength of the franc makes them less competitive.

Even Renault, the biggest manufacturer, is expecting one of its rare losses this year, though because of strikes and poor results from its truck subsidiaries, Berliet (laterally acquired from Citroën) and Saviem, than inability to sell its cars. In 1974, Renault was one of the 1274 French car companies in the world to increase production. It pushed up its share of the French market by 20 per cent and its sales elsewhere in Europe by 10 per cent. By the end of the year it had ended Fiat's long reign as the best-selling car in the European Economic Community.

A crippling 10-week strike at the Le Mans factory, and other damaging disputes, have produced a different picture this year. With production down, Renault has not only lost sales at home, taking 32 per cent of the market compared with 36 per cent in 1974, but has been unable to take advantage of the recovery in West Germany because of long delivery delays for popular models like the R15 and R16. The other French manufacturers have taken advantage of Renault's misfortune to record a slight increase in their market share this year, with Peugeot and Citroën hitting about 19 per cent and Chrysler France (Simca) up to 9 per cent.

The biggest gains, however, have been made by the importers, who took 25 per cent of the market in the first eight months of 1975 compared with just under 18 per cent during the previous year. However, the French motorist has stayed much more loyal to the home product than his counterpart in Britain, where imports now account for a third of new car sales.

The most important consequence of the oil crisis was to hasten a big restructuring of the French motor industry, with Citroën losing its truck company, Berliet, to Renault, and its car division to Peugeot. Citroën had been in financial difficulties for some years.

It made some of the most advanced cars in the world but this technical flair was not matched in its finance and marketing. The range comprised small cars like the 2CV and GS, which made little money, and the aging D series which proved to be one of the biggest victims of the energy crisis. The company had no model in the important medium sector.

Peugeot may have lacked Citroën's engineering wizardry but it built cars of high quality and more to the point, turned in a consistent profit. It soon became clear that the merger was a takeover, with Peugeot men

moving into the key management posts. They were too late to prevent another huge loss—more than £110m—in 1974, and it remains to be seen whether Peugeot's financial discipline, together with a hefty injection of government funds, can pull Citroën through.

It is expected that Peugeot will become the majority shareholder in the early part of next year, though there is an escape clause if Peugeot should feel that the enterprise is impossible. If Peugeot backed out, it would be up to the French Government either to buy Citroën or let it die. Even if the merger goes ahead, it would seem to make little economic sense for the two companies to continue with ranges of directly competing models.

Meanwhile, Citroën's new two-litre saloon, the CX, launched in the summer of 1974 as a replacement for the D series, is selling well and could help to pull the company round. Voted car of the year by a large majority over the nearest rival, the CX is strikingly styled in the mould of the Maserati-engined SM (which has since ceased production), has an intriguingly futuristic dashboard and has carried over from its predecessor the brilliant braking and suspension systems. Estate and diesel versions have recently been added to the range.

Renault and Peugeot have both launched important new models this year, sharing the V6 2.7-litre engine which they jointly developed with Volvo of Sweden. The cars are the biggest produced by each company since the war and, although their introduction could have been better timed, they were planned long before the oil crisis.

The Peugeot 604 is a large, roomy saloon, slightly off-fashioned in its styling, and bidding to become the French Mercedes. The Renault 30 is slightly smaller, with a useful fifth door at the back and the engine driving the front wheels. Both cars are characteristic of the companies that made them.

The smallest of the French manufacturers, Simca, doubled its production in the six years up to 1973 and, unlike the Chrysler operation in Britain, it had been consistently profitable. The slump in the European car market has made things more difficult for Simca, particularly as it depended on exports for 60 per cent of its sales.

Peter Waymark  
Motoring Correspondent

## Steel

### Heavy cuts planned to lighten debt burden

France's steelmakers are experiencing the worst year that many of them can remember and unless positive measures are taken to soften the impact of the crisis, the next few months could see massive rescue bids being launched.

The French steel industry, like the steel industry throughout the world, has been hit by the drop in demand. There is every likelihood that the depression will last until next year, although the optimists are confident that by the second half of 1976 demand should show signs of hardening.

Companies are faced with an increasingly acute problem of finding sufficient finance to tide them over a period of consistent loss-making caused by falling prices and almost no demand. Two of the country's biggest steelmaking companies, Usinor and Sacilor, reflect the parlous state of the French industry. In the first six months of 1974, when demand for steel throughout Europe was strong, Usinor produced a profit of 257m francs and Sacilor a profit of 422m francs over the same period. But in the first half of this year those profits had been transformed into huge losses with Usinor announcing a loss of 370m francs and Sacilor a loss of 320m francs.

Production, too, has suffered in the recession. Most of the industry's 150,000 workers are working a reduced week, capacity use is running at about 60 per cent of normal and orders are 30 per cent down on a year ago.

Reflecting the overall European trend, production has dropped sharply. Last year the French industry produced slightly more than 27 million tonnes of raw steel. In the first nine months of this year, output fell by nearly 19 per cent (on levels achieved in the corresponding period of last year) to a total of 16,200,000 tonnes. Total production for the year is not expected to be commissioned before 1980-82 at the earliest. Earlier this

industry has been on a rising trend in recent years although last year saw a reversal of the trend with spending down by nearly 10 per cent from the 1973 total of nearly 5,400m francs. This year new investment is expected to total about 3,000m francs.

Until recently, aided by substantial investment in modern steelworking facilities, the French steelmakers were able to claim better productivity performances and lower overall costs, enabling the industry to weather the present recession.

The situation has now changed. At the end of last month, the president of the *Chambre Syndicale de la Sidérurgie Française*, M. Jacques Ferry gave a warning that the prolonged recession would force the French industry to postpone major capital investment projects. The industry's main preoccupation, he said, was to lighten the burden of its heavy indebtedness and to digest the consequences of the present crisis.

One of the casualties of the investment cutback will be the expansion through secondary development of the Fos steelmaking complex near Marseilles. On the basis of original plans, the plant's capacity was to have been doubled to seven million tonnes annually by 1979.

## Special steels plant

The main steelmaking development at Fos has been undertaken by the Solmer subsidiary of Wendel-Sideler with a 7 per cent involvement by the West German Thyssen group. Production in its first year of operation was scheduled to be 3,500,000 tonnes although the plant, which boasts the longest hot-blast mill in the world, could be developed to produce between 15 million and 20 million tonnes of steel annually by the end of this century. At present, it looks a remote possibility.

At Fos too the special steels company, Ugine Acier, has established a special steel plant with a first phase production capacity of 200,000 tonnes. At the moment the Fos complex is operating at about half its total capacity and, in the light of the present crisis and of the new conditions arising from the changed energy position, the second stage of the complex is not expected to be commissioned before 1980-82 at the earliest. Earlier this

year M. Ferry had been predicting confidently that the second stage of development at Fos—taking three to four years to build and costing about 12,000m francs—might be completed by 1979. The fact that it will not is a severe blow to the industry's confidence and ability to meet returning demand.

Under the French Government's sixth plan other major developments in the steel industry, apart from Fos, have involved the doubling of capacity at the Usinor plant at Dunkerque from four million tonnes annually and the further rationalization of the industry in the Lorraine so that by the end of this year the industry's theoretical capacity would amount to about 33 million tonnes.

The French industry's major problem is the financing of its already substantial debt burden at a time when demand for its products, at home and in export markets, is almost non-existent. According to M. Ferry, this year the industry will have borrowed 2,100m francs with 300m in dollars and European units of account compared with 1,158m francs, including 280m in foreign currency last year.

But the president of the steel industry federation has denied reports that the French Government is already involved in a substantial bail-out exercise on steel companies. He said that the steel industry's indebtedness to the Government amounted to some 5,600m francs which represented about 10 per cent of the industry's total indebtedness. So far some 1,800m francs has been repaid.

Because of their desperate financial situation the French steelmakers, led by M. Ferry, have in recent months been at the forefront of a campaign directed at the EEC Commission in Brussels. M. Ferry and the French steel industry want the Commission to activate article 53 of the Treaty of Paris (the legislation which is the framework for the administration of the European Coal and Steel Community) which would allow in a state of "manifest crisis" throughout the European steel industry.

These powers have never been activated by the Commission in the past. They would involve production quotas, controls on imports and controls on prices, but so far the Commission has turned its face against implementing the provisions although some other measures to alleviate the crisis may be taken, largely as a result of French persistence.

Peter Hill

## FALCON 50 FALCON 20 FALCON 10



The only complete range of business jets—worldwide  
Foremost in quality Perfection in comfort  
Leaders in technology

### Falcon 10

Range: almost 2,000 n. miles  
6-7 passengers.

The most advanced small business jet in the world.

### Falcon 20

10 passengers in pullman comfort.  
Range: up to 1,800 n. miles

Now available in Britain.

### Falcon 50

The first intercontinental business tri-jet.  
Prototype first flight 1976.

Available 1978.

## AVIONS MARCEL DASSAULT

the accepted leading manufacturer of business jets—worldwide

Just attach the coupon to your letterhead and mail it today:  
Mr. J. Teissie  
Dassault International, 27 Rue du Professeur Pauchet 92420 Vaucresson—France.

I would like to have more complete information on the Falcon Family

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Title \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Distributors in Great Britain & Eire:

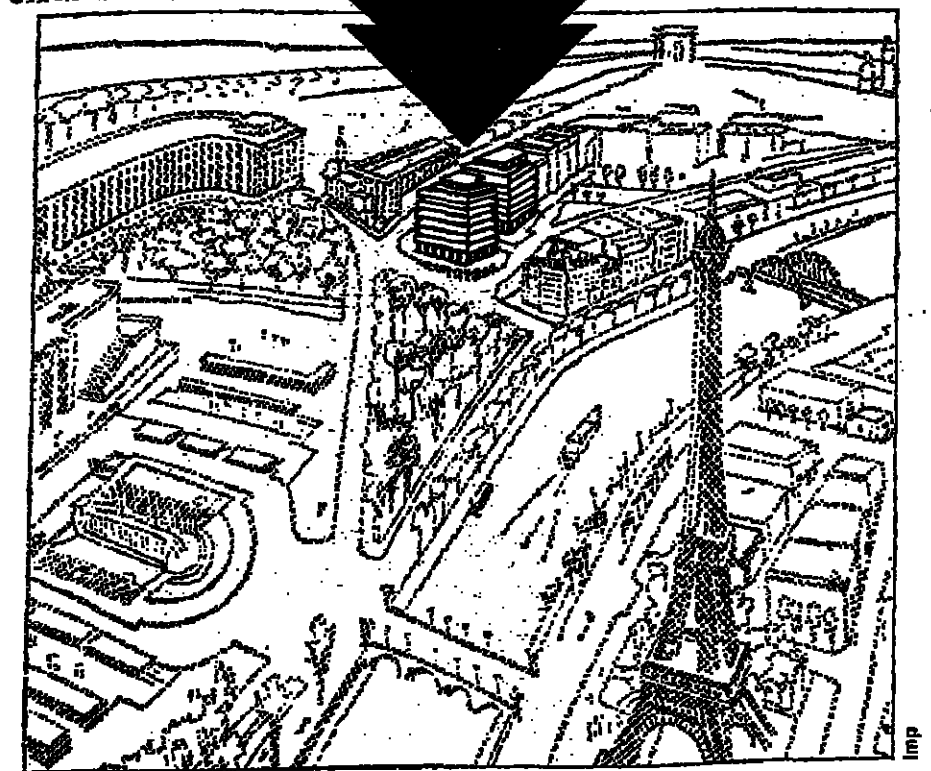
FALCON JET CENTRE LTD.,  
Fairoaks Airport, Chobham, Surrey.  
Tel: Chobham (08905) 7911

overlooking the Trocadero gardens

LES PALAIS DE CHAILLOT

the most exclusive address

2, avenue d'Iéna  
75116 Paris-France



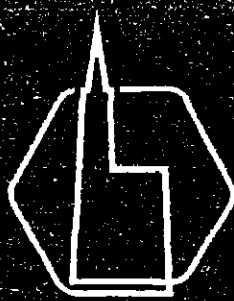
studios, suites, apartments, art gallery  
in 2 buildings of outstanding class

Consultation Marc Boissière - SECIP SAVIG, 59 bd Suchet, 75016 Paris - France - Tel. 524 46 53



## STRASBOURG

The heart of Europe opens its Congress Centre



An ultra-modern building set in 7 hectares of grounds, 10 minutes from the city centre, equipped with the latest technical developments.

- simultaneous translation into 5 languages
- every type of projection system
- closed circuit television
- air conditioning
- recording of debates, etc.

In a city which knows how to welcome visitors, this centre offers all organisers of Congresses, Symposia, Conferences Seminars, Exhibitions, etc., a choice of rooms with seating capacities varying from 25 to 2,000 and nearby 3,000 to 10,000.

In order to welcome you in the best Alsatian tradition, Strasbourg can offer a comprehensive "à la carte" service, which will relieve you of the many worries over minor details, all too familiar to conference organisers (accommodation, catering, transport, programmes for persons accompanying participants, documentation, printing and publishing of working documents, pre-and post conference arrangements, special requests, etc.).

Capital of the well-known tourist region of Alsace, Strasbourg gives a warm welcome to visitors, and offers such attractions as "winstubs", intimate restaurants, the old quarter, shopping centre A Son et Lumière is held at the cathedral, there are day and night trips on the Rhine, guided tours of old Strasbourg by mini-train or horse drawn carriage. The city also boasts a rich cultural heritage—it is a university town and has various museums. Several different theatre companies, and orchestras are based there, and there is an international music festival. Strasbourg is also a gastronomic centre with foie gras, snails, game, pastries, beer and wine among the specialties.

There are exceptional tourist attractions to be found in the surrounding region: the Vosges mountains, picturesque Alsatian villages, the Route du Vin (Wine Road), castles and the Black Forest.

## STRASBOURG CONFERENCE CENTRE

The most pleasant way of ensuring the success of your conference.

Palais des Congrès de Strasbourg—67082 STRASBOURG CEDEX  
External relations management  
Tel.: (010 33 88) 35 03 00  
Telex: Palcostr 85668 F

Electronics  
Gap to fill in computer industry

In a controversial set of manoeuvres involving the French Government and an American automation group, Compagnie Générale d'Électronique and the Thomson-Brandt group are trying to reshape the computer sector of the French electronics industry.

Two elements of the sector are involved. One is the mainframe computer business, the world of the medium-scale and large general purpose data-processing systems. Here the world market is dominated by American companies and in particular by International Business Machines.

A French attempt to create a national mainframe computer company, Compagnie Internationale pour l'Informatique, proved an expensive failure, hence the French government's decision to renege on its promise to fill the gap.

The second element is the increasingly important world of the mini-computer and peripheral equipment (input and output devices and the like). Now that telecommunications are an integral part of computing, these units have become significant both as substantial markets and as the key to new operational systems of distributed computing networks.

After protracted negotiations, the proposed deal to enable France to recover from a major sector failure of CII was announced last May. Essentially, this amounted to a merger between CII and Honeywell Bull, which is 66 per cent owned by Honeywell Information Systems, of Minneapolis and 34 per cent by Compagnie Machines Bull.

French interests—the Government and Compagnie Générale d'Électronique, a main shareholder in CII—were to hold a 53 per cent stake in the new organization, which was to be called Compagnie

Internationale pour l'Informatique Honeywell Bull. The first quarter of 1976 would be held by Honeywell.

As part of the transaction, Honeywell would receive about 560m (about £30m) in cash, resulting from the purchase of 19 per cent of the capital of Honeywell Bull by CGE and the French Government.

Financial support for the first four years of the merged operation would be provided by the French Government. A "unified product line" would be offered and research and development would be shared.

In the Honeywell announcement of the proposed merger, the final product line read: "CII's manufacturing plant in Toulouse, France, and its current military, business and computer products will be merged with the products of the new company." That sentence has since led to great difficulties and delays in implementing the agreement.

The Toulouse plant, it was envisaged, would be taken over by Thomson-CSF, the other main shareholder in CII and would continue to manufacture mini-computers, military systems, and CII mainframes on a sub-contract basis. But the prospects of the plant operating profitably are dim, and Thomson has demanded state aid (not yet promised) before agreeing to the takeover.

Another aspect of the Honeywell/CII affair has involved the Unidata collaboration. In reply to the Thomson Télémechanique move, a CGE group company last month announced a link of its own. The CGE company is Société Transac, which would be merged with a processing terminal, and the link was the acquisition of 16.5 per cent of the capital of Société Sintra, which makes a wider range of electronic equipment.

This time of transition for the computer sector of the French electronics industry coincides with determined attempts by the European Commission in Brussels to build up a truly European computer industry in the face of the existing American dominance.

Kenneth Owen  
Technology Correspondent

Honeywell president, admitted that by the end of the first quarter of 1976 "it would be more realistic."

In addition to Thomson's troubles over the Toulouse factory, difficulty in evaluating the existing CII assets has apparently delayed the proposed merger with Honeywell. It was reported from Paris recently that CII's losses might be as high as 600m francs (about £36m). Losses in 1974 amounted to 56m francs.

At the politically controversial Franco-American deal moves slowly towards completion, information has switched to per-  
formances, the mini-computer and peripheral-unit sector of the market. M. Michel d'Ornano, the French Industry Minister, suggested recently that the large number of small companies in the sector should coalesce into two or three substantial organizations which would be able to compete internationally. He indicated that substantial state aid would be forthcoming.

CGE and Thomson-Brandt, former partners in CII, are clearly aiming to head respective groups in the mini-peripheral area. Thomson is negotiating with La Télé-mécanique, a subsidiary of the French subsidiary of Computer Sciences Corporation of the United States.

As a reply to the Thomson Télémechanique move, a CGE group company last month announced a link of its own. The CGE company is Société Transac, which would be merged with a processing terminal, and the link was the acquisition of 16.5 per cent of the capital of Société Sintra, which makes a wider range of electronic equipment.

This time of transition for the computer sector of the French electronics industry coincides with determined attempts by the European Commission in Brussels to build up a truly European computer industry in the face of the existing American dominance.

Kenneth Owen  
Technology Correspondent

Offshore equipment  
North Sea rewards experience

A policy adopted about 20 years ago by the French Government is the foundation of present French industry in the North Sea. What the British Government is doing now—consciously fostering a supply industry to back up and gas industry—the French started in the 1950s. And the resulting high level of technical knowledge is being exported as well as taking a strong hold in the North Sea.

Exploration on land in France, particularly for gas, followed by exploration off the west coast of Africa, Indonesia, the Persian Gulf, Australia, the gulfs of Gabon and Lyons, and so on, was the basis on which the French Government, through the state-controlled oil companies, subsidized French companies to create a strong and technically oriented supply industry.

The experience, which has taken 20 years to build up, is reaping its rewards in the North Sea.

For instance, C. G. Doris, based in Paris, had the experience to design the first concrete structure for the North Sea, the storage tank for Phillips Ekofisk field. The revolutionary Jarlam wall—a perforated concrete base which reduces the wave force on offshore structures—developed for the Ekofisk tank is now an inte-

gral part of all Doris platform designs.

The company has also designed a mud anchor that has been successfully used by BP's rig Sequester, in soft mud and is experimenting with a pipelaying technique involving 1,000 metre welded pipes which are towed out for laying.

Steel structures for the North Sea are being built along the north French coast. At Dunkirk Compagnie Française d'Entreprises Métalliques (CFEM) is making steel jackets and Constructions Métalliques de Provence is building modules. At Saint Wandrille, near Le Havre, and at Cherbourg Union Industrielle et d'Entreprises (UIE) is constructing steel jackets of up to 10,000 tonnes.

CFEM, with its subsidiary Entreprise d'Équipements Mécaniques et Hydrauliques, developed the articulated tower design first experimented with by Elf in the Bay of Biscay at the end of the 1960s.

As a sequel to Elf's prototype, Elf-Océan (which has been retrieved from the Bay of Biscay after three years of tests) three articulated towers have been floated into the North Sea this summer. The Brent and Frigg fields each have an articulated flare treated by Elf-Océan.

At the moment CFEM is constructing six semi-submersible rigs, all Pentagons, the first of which is due to be delivered at the end of this year, as well as fabrication for Redpath Dorman Long's platform site. Mobil and two exposed location lack-up rigs.

In a joint venture with the

government research body, Institut Français du Pétrole, and the drilling company, Foramer, CFEM has also been developing for the past two years a dynamically positioned semi-submersible rig called Dyposemi. Orders for it are still awaited.

A rig similar to Dyposemi, called Dypacaz, is being worked on by France's other large drilling contractor Forex-Neptune.

Reflecting France's past policies of establishing a favoured position in the Arab world and elsewhere, platform forms are also constructed outside France. For instance, Société GTM pour les Travaux Pétroliers (ETPM) has at least one platform off Turkey, six off Dubai, 11 off Iran, 11 off Gabon and 21 off the Congo.

The export of French knowledge has in some cases led to the egg becoming bigger than the chicken. With more than a third of the divers in the North Sea employed by the British offshoot of the French diving firm, Comex, the British side of the company now in effect controls the company's operational policy. Comex in France is more concerned with research and equipment development and has no direct involvement in the North Sea.

France has its stake in the drilling in the North Sea through Forex Neptune and Foramer. Foramer, along with Doris and a subsidiary of Total, developed the drill ship Pelican which was built in Rotterdam. French equipment is also destined for the sister ships Petrel and Felerin.

The French have been working in the North Sea from the start. CFEM designed the original Pentagon 81 rig in 1964 and in

the same year undertook design contract for several types of offshore platform. Flopetrol tested the wells in the Groningen gas field in Holland in that year, and has since tested more than half the wells drilled in the North Sea.

There are fears within the French supply industry about the future of the North Sea market. Last year the industry earned an estimated 3,000m francs from offshore effort. One prominent industry spokesman recently reckoned that the French have probably captured up to a quarter of the North Sea market.

However, the recent letter from Britain's Secretary of State for Energy, Mr. William Whitfield, to the oil companies operating in the North Sea, outlining his expectation of favourable treatment for British companies, is apparently having effect.

Platform constructors on the other side of the Channel are becoming increasingly concerned about future orders for the platform that have been set up. Already pressure from the British Offshore Supplies Office has apparently meant a drop in orders from the British sector for French companies.

There is little comfort in the moment for the French industry in looking at France's own offshore exploration efforts in the Mediterranean. It was only April that the French Government issued the first licences for the area, even though the offshore boom has been between France and Britain are still in disarray. Drilling started in June.

David Whitfield  
technical editor  
The Oilman

# M.M. Worms & Cie

since 1848

More than 125 years of experience in international trade, finance and industry.

Today a leader in:

Shipping: Compagnie Navale Worms  
Banking: Banque Worms  
Insurance: "La Préservatrice" & "La Foncière"  
Land Transportation: Worms C.M.C.  
Naval Engineering: Gaz Transport



Head Office: 45, Boulevard Haussmann - 75009 PARIS  
Tel. 260.35.20 - Télex: 210895 Locatocor.

Resident Representative:

J. SEVAUX: Worms (U.K.) Limited 61 Queen Street LONDON, EC 4R 1AL

## Weatheralls

WEATHERALLS FRANCE S.A.

Sale and Letting Agents for Commercial and Industrial Property throughout France

Offices, Shops, Factories, Warehouses and Industrial Land  
Complete Property Management Services  
Property Investments

WEATHERALL GREEN & SMITH

Specialised Development Service for Companies wishing to establish or expand in France

Advice on Location and Acquisition of Land  
Development Advice, Finance Procurement  
Project Management  
Advice on the Acquisition or Sale of Investment Property  
Property and Portfolio Valuations



64, Rue La Boétie 75008 Paris  
Telephone: 225 79 00  
Telex: 650788 Wefrance Paris

Offices also in London, Leeds, Frankfurt, Munich and Nice

Concorde  
Working well together

Unlike its British partner in the development of Concorde, France has never had any real doubt over whether it should continue the project. When its national airline takes off with passengers for the first time on January 21, it will be the climax to 13 years' work.

To the chagrin of the British, France has made the running on this important occasion in the long history of the project. It was a French test pilot, M. André Turcat, at the controls which made the maiden flight five years ago.

If there had not been an agreement between the two governments that both national airlines should start commercial services on the same day, Air France would have beaten British Airways into the civil aviation super-sonic era by several weeks.

Technically, the collaboration which has produced this highly advanced 1,350 tonne aircraft has worked extremely well, despite the differences in language, technological philosophies and systems of measurement, plus the fact that the two manufacturing centres are hundreds of miles apart.

Over the 12 years since the Concorde deal was signed by the French and British governments, there have been crises in the technical sector, but in general the technicians from either side of the Channel have learned to live with and respect each other.

There remains a certain amount of friction with the British aerospace industry that the French have siphoned off through the Concorde project. British skills which they are using in other programmes which will eventually produce aircraft to compete in world markets with British products.

Others in the British industry are prepared to accept that there has been a genuine exchange of skills and that Britain has probably learned more French secrets. More important, the Concorde project has laid a foundation for a truly European aircraft industry of the type which the Community has been promoting in a recent programme.

The French Government has never questioned the rightness of being involved in the Concorde project, even as it watched the costs rising from the original £120m to the present £1,000m. Concorde has always been a symbol of national glory, an indication that France was forging ahead technologically.

Air France has contracted to buy four Concordes for the opening of the super-sonic service. It has had them painted in new and striking liveries—all white with a red, white and blue dash on the tail—and plans to operate them between Charles de Gaulle airport, Paris, and Rio de Janeiro initially, and later, depending on route rights being obtained, in New York, Wash-

ington, Beirut, Caracas, and Tokyo.

The French Concorde will cover the Paris-Rio route in seven hours, including a 50-minute refuelling stop at Dakar, West Africa, compared with the 11 hours and 10 minutes taken by the non-stop, subsonic Boeing 747.

The first leg of the Concorde service will take three hours, two at super-sonic speeds—the flight will be subsonic across Europe so that there will be no over-land sonic boom. The second leg, of the hour and 10 minutes, will include two hours and 25 minutes of super-sonic flight across the Atlantic.

Like British Airways, which begins its commercial Concorde service on January 21 to Bahrain, the route which Air France really wants is that to New York. But both airlines remain uncertain whether they will be allowed to land and take off there in the face of vehement protests over the noise pollution which the super-sonic airliner produces.

If it does obtain permission, Air France plans a daily service at first, increasing to twice daily later on, with a flight time of only three hours and 40 minutes compared with the subsonic jet time of seven hours and 55 minutes.

Air France appreciated early in its planning the importance to passengers, the majority of them businessmen, of keeping Concorde services on time. To that end, technicians from the French airframe and engine manufacturers will be permanently based at the airline's engineering control room ready to advise or rectify troubles that crop up anywhere in the world.

A great deal of planning has also gone into the speeding of passengers on the ground at either end of their super-sonic flight. At Charles de Gaulle airport, Air France has installed special Concorde check-in desks and has set aside a lounge area for business passengers can wait before boarding. The area will contain a number of business aids, including telex and currency exchanges.

Concorde passengers will be asked to check in only 20 minutes before departure, but latecomers will be taken up to eight minutes before the doors of the aircraft are closed. Baggage should be delivered after landing in as little as 12 minutes, and certainly no more than 20 minutes.

Air France's services out of Charles de Gaulle have been timed to connect with incoming flights from the leading European business centres, including London, Milan, Frankfurt, Düsseldorf, Munich, Stuttgart, Cologne and Nice. Businessmen arriving from Geneva, Zurich and Amsterdam for the super-sonic service to Rio will have over two hours to wait, but the airline's wait is that the long-distance traveller will accept this sort of interval, if the seating is good and the welcome friendly.

The airline predicts that Concorde passengers will be people for whom time is essential—lawyers, doctors, ministers, businessmen, bankers and industrialists.

Arthur Reed  
Air Correspondent



Château Chambord. To the right is Porte Royale, the visitors' entrance.

## Tourism

## Holiday at home policy heeded

Despite the recession, more than half the French population took holidays away from home this summer. Twenty-six million of them, 600,000 more than last year, including two out of three town dwellers and three out of four Parisians, travelled an average distance of 500 km from their homes; 80 per cent went in the family car.

Exhorted by the government and influenced by the recession, a higher proportion than last year took their holidays in France. Therefore, the critics stayed at home, which no doubt pleased M. Fourcade, the Finance Minister. But no one is happy that most French people take their holidays during the six weeks between Bastille Day and the end of August.

As every year, concentrating the holiday within such a short period puts an intense strain on resources. Roads, hotels, beaches and bars become crowded to the point where holidaymakers must feel the strain: the service staff certainly work miracles in supplying extra trains.

Although the Charles de Gaulle airport is in full operation, there are still summer crowds at Orly as foreigners pour in to swell the throngs, unaware that they would find an easier welcome during any of the other 46 weeks of the year.

This exodus has developed into a French tradition partly because all French workers enjoy monthly annual leave paid by their employers; even more because many French companies close for the whole of August, against economic logic and cause many ancillary services to close also. Workers who would prefer to take their holidays at some other time, or to divide them up, find they have no choice.

Nobody has estimated the loss to the economy from these factory closures; but every autumn the Parliament makes a ritual lament and discusses ways to improve matters. President Giscard's cabinet has decided to study the difficulty in greater depth; but reducing the official days of leave is naturally out of the question.

Indeed, the tendency is all the other way: town dwellers also escape during such lesser holidays as Mardi Gras; Whit Sunday and Halloween. Many middle-class families enjoy at least a week in the mountains for winter sports, although this autumn tourist agencies have

told me that ski bookings are sluggish.

As the natives leave Paris in the summer, tourists pour in. Four million foreigners arrive every year, and the French claim that Paris is the world's greatest tourist city. The past few years have seen a spate of new buildings, most of them three-star and four-star hotels for affluent visitors. They are not built to American standards of comfort, although the golden age of American tourism seems to have passed.

The West Germans are now France's most numerous and most profitable visitors. They alone provided 18.7 per cent of the total income from tourism last year. Britain comes second with 13.8 per cent, Belgium third with 12.6 and the United States only fourth with 11.3 per cent last year.

In 1974 West Germany had a tourist deficit of 21,200m francs. According to French tourist ministry sources, Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, does not mind this as he believes the money returns later in foreign orders for German goods. France plans to take the same view when the time comes; and it may come soon.

Tourism brought France 132m francs net income in 1969 and 1,566m francs in 1972 but only 761m francs last year. It is expected that 1975 will show a slight profit, but France is prepared to face the possibility of a net loss in future years. One reason is that French spending abroad has risen considerably.

Although less than a fifth of all French holidaymakers went abroad this year, France has climbed to third position for tourist spending abroad among countries of the Organization for European

continued on facing page

## air alsace the best way to nancy and colmar



EVERY DAY EXCEPT SATURDAY  
LONDON (GATWICK) → NANCY → COLMAR  
1845 → 1845 → 2030 → 2130 →  
1815 → 1815 → 1810 → 1730 →  
\*FRENCH LOCAL TIME  
RESERVATIONS:  
AIR FRANCE 16, NEW BOND STREET / TEL. 01 4993511



air alsace

une vocation régionale

- banque classique au service de l'économie et des collectivités
- caisse centrale du Crédit Mutuel au service des sociétés des 1080 C.M.D.P. d'Alsace, de Lorraine et de Franche-Comté

une dimension nationale

- Le Crédit Mutuel, 6e groupe bancaire français, 20 Fédérations Régionales, 4000 guichets.

une expérience internationale

- Le Crédit Mutuel: 20 000 guichets en Europe
- Une banque internationale du Crédit Mutuel en "London And Continental Bankers Ltd." à Londres

**BFCM**  
Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel  
24, rue de Wacken - 67 Strasbourg

## An invitation to all British businessmen: a vacation holiday at "my home".



Gaston Pans, mayor of Port-Bacares, mayor of the Pyrénées-Orientales and president of the SEMETA.

Come on over to "my home" - Port-Bacares. Discover France - in a region which will outdo the Côte d'Azur - Le Languedoc-Roussillon.

Come! For business and pleasure. Pleasure in profit-kilometer of sand, the Mediterranean at your door-step. There's also "The Lydia" - a unique cruise-ship-casino, as famous as those of Cannes, Nice and Monte-Carlo.

Business: invest in a resort now being developed to the maximum.

Like the Japanese and the Dutch, you too can construct building complexes, private residences, commercial centers, boutiques, restaurants, recreation centers, nightclubs.

Lucrative returns on your capital with the arrival of more and more holiday-makers every summer. Write to me and you will have a business trip which will seem a pleasure holiday.

SEMETA: 6 rue de Jotglars. 66000 Perpignan. France.

مكتبة الامم المتحدة







## Worries over Languedoc wine

Wine and tourism, especially wine, are the two main industries of the Languedoc-Roussillon region of southern France, and both have been in the headlines recently. While a British firm has announced plans for building a nudist camp near Perpignan, wine-growers throughout the region have been demonstrating violently against cheap Italian wine imports.

The region produces 40 per cent of all French wine, and 12 per cent of the world's wine. In some areas, agriculture is sensibly diversified, notably in the fertile plain around Perpignan, and in the east of the Languedoc towards Nîmes where there are large and prosperous fruit and vegetable farms, irrigated by a canal built in the 1960s. But on the stony hills that rise gently behind Béziers and Montpellier, the smallholders depend precariously on their monoculture: the wine.

They are always aggressive in defending their interests, for instance, against the Government's anti-alcohol campaigns. "Pasture says, wine is the heartbeat of drinks," shout their posters by the roadsides, or "Water is polluted: drink wine." And the picture shows a boy polluting the water, as little boys do.

Over-production of low-quality wine is the region's problem. Very cheap imported wines from Spain, Algeria and Italy particularly undercut the local producers, forcing prices down and leaving them with large unsold stocks, especially when there is a bumper harvest, as has happened in recent years.

It was against this situation that the growers protested royally this spring and summer. They occupied Perpignan cathedral as a gesture of peasant revolt: they even raised the Occitan flag over the building, in solidarity with the rather halfhearted local separatist movement. Then they proceeded to disrupt the tourist trade by blocking out all signposts, while at the same

time wooing the infuriated tourists by selling them wine at about a franc a bottle.

The growers' lobby is so powerful that the Government, especially scared of economic crisis, yielded to their demands by flouting EEC rules, in September imposing import duties on Italian wines.

This will bring France before the EEC Court of Justice but will not solve the real problem, which is how to reduce local production. Some 15 years ago there was a campaign to persuade farmers to uproot their vines and plant fruit-trees, but this proved expensive and impracticable, and produced only marginal results. Then there was a campaign to replant new and better vines to give farmers an incentive to go for quality rather than quantity. This has had more success. A far greater percentage of local produce can now be classified as appellation or VDQS than 20 years ago, and some of the better local wines—corbières, minervois, clairette du Languedoc, Côtes du Roussillon, and others—are selling well in France and abroad. The British public is now getting to know these pleasant wines, which often give better value than a bottle of French wine.

However, the basic economic issue is still. Under French rules, vines producing appellation or VDQS wines are limited to an output of 20 hectolitres an acre, whereas for vines courants there is no limitation and output can easily rise to 80 hectolitres an acre. Yet the price differential can be as low as 20 per cent for the producer, who thus retains an incentive to go on producing a lot of cheap and unmarketable plonk.

The Government guarantees sales for this, if necessary buying it for distillation. It seems that there are no such incentives for the Government to find the courage to put restrictions on output or to increase differentials. Politically this may not be

possible until the old generation of farmers has died away.

The other major industry, tourism, is not facing such problems, despite the shadows cast by the energy crisis. The main tourist project for building new resorts along this coast, with a total of 280,000 beds, is going ahead only a little behind schedule. Some resorts are not yet completed, but some have been in operation for several years, notably La Grande Motte with its notorious pyramid blocks. The number of visitors to the coast is rising fast: only 500,000 in 1965, it was 1,400,000 in 1974 and 1,640,000 this year.

Foreign investors have shown increasing interest in this development. The Dutch are building a 2,700-bed complex near Perpignan. The pleasure-ship Lydia, berthed on the beach at Port-Barcarès and now used as a casino and leisure centre, has been bought by a Japanese supermarket consortium which is also building a large hotel to be called, suitably, The Rising Sun.

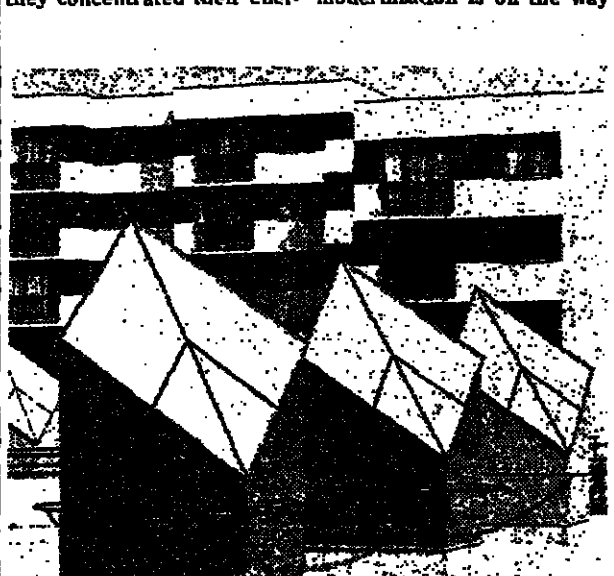
The British, too, are staking their claim to a share of this new Mediterranean playground. At La Grande Motte, there are already British-owned villas, to be followed by hotels. In St. Pierre, near Perpignan, Scottish and Newcastle breweries are completing an 18-hole golf course costing £100,000, with a club, swimming-pools, and adjacent villas for sale.

Near Perpignan the British are developing a £5,500,000 nudist resort, with 500 bungalows, marina for 300 boats, discotheque and swimming pool. The first phase will be ready for next summer. "Nudism is a growth industry," said the architect. Most of the clients are expected to be French and German, rather than British. As one was pointed out, this is not very logical: it is the French and Germans who can still afford to buy clothes.

I drove recently through a small town in central France whose entry signpost announced its attractions, in the French manner: *Viticulture, Châteaux, sa piscine chauffée municipale, ses zones industrielles, son esplanade XIIIe siècle.*

I thought this was a significant, almost symbolic order of priorities. For the French today seem to be putting even more emphasis on modern amenities and environment than on the industrialization that has obsessed them since the war, or on their cherished historical heritage. Their attitudes towards the housing shortage, new building and infrastructure have changed in the past two or three years. As an official told me, "We are growing tired of concrete. We want to be modern, yes, but we also want... and be produced the inevitable 'quality of life' slogan."

The French are entering a new phase. In the postwar decades and until recently they concentrated their energy



A roof design at Cergy-Pontoise, a new town on the outskirts of Paris.

## Coastlines and city centres in danger

by John Ardagh

to being won, and France is now a more modern country, than Britain, in many ways. The renewal has been helped by the country's sheer size and low population density compared with its EEC neighbours. This gives room for imaginative expansion on a grand scale—or so it is often claimed.

However, in the past few years alarm bells have been ringing. The French seem suddenly to have woken to the fact that there is not infinite room for mammoth projects and that, despite centralized planning, cities and city centres are in danger. In 1972/73 President Pompidou came under widespread criticism for his indulgent attitude to new Paris skyscrapers, and the feeling grew generally in France that the official vague for an American-style "gigantisme" was going too far.

The coming to power last year of a new President with a new outlook has coincided with this shift in public feeling. President Giscard is known to care seriously about the environment and what he has called "the need for a more human type of growth," and his new policy has found a genuine public response. He has said: "For the nation that we are today, city-dwellers uprooted from our rural origins, to be modern and to live in modern greenery and to be able to stroll on foot."

So two separate objectives are being pursued. The modernization of the public service, still far from complete and very necessary, is going ahead. Parallel to it goes the new emphasis on environment, not only on conserving what exists but on new technical skills. "We have no life in mind," the President has said, "we must become stupidly anti-car," a planner told me; "we must certainly do more to keep cars out of the centre of

cities, but we also need better roads between cities." After lagging behind its neighbours, France is building motorways at the rate of 500km a year, and private firms with private financing are sharing in what used to be a state monopoly.

The energy crisis will not affect projects already under way, such as the much needed Paris-Strasbourg motorway, but is likely to cause the postponement of others scheduled, such as the equally needed Bordeaux-Toulouse-Marseille link.

France's motorway record is uneven. In some areas the transformation is remarkable, notably in Provence and in greater Paris, where the Boulevard Périphérique and its connecting network have made driving through this conurbation of nine million people a far easier business than it is in London. Work is now advanced on a second ringway, further out, linking such places as Versailles and Orly.

In other parts of France the absence of motorways means fearful bottlenecks on existing roads, for instance, in summer on the roads into Spain. France has the best network in Europe of ordinary main roads, many of them straight and wide, and some of these are being widened into dual carriageways; but it is at the entrance to towns that the lack of motorways and by-passes causes such jams.

Transport public works is one of the priorities of the Government's latest reflation programme. There are new funds for roads and the modernization of ports, while the planned 160thm Paris-Lyon rail link has got the go-ahead. Major new international airports have opened north-east of Paris (Charles de Gaulle) and at Lyons, and the suspension bridge completed this summer across the Loire estuary is the longest in Europe. In short, there is still head steam for this kind of public service planning in France, quite a contrast with the

mood in Britain. Just look at Britain's betrayal of French faith in the Channel tunnel.

If we turn from transport to new building projects, where people are to live, work, or spend their leisure, we see the other environmental side of the coin. This is especially true of the new official emphasis on preserving the coastline. After blindly allowing speculative tourist development to ruin parts of the coast of Corsica and the Yvelde the Government has now become worried. Belatedly, it has set up a state body inspired by Britain's National Trust, with powers to prevent building on certain threatened stretches of coast. Permits will no longer be granted for some new private projects for marinas and multi-storey holiday flats. The gigantic task of the state-sponsored Languedoc resorts of the late 1960s is not to be repeated.

The present state scheme for developing the Aquitaine coast, where building is to be limited to three storeys and the emphasis will be on nature preservation. When I toured the entire Atlantic coast this summer and then reported my findings to a senior government executive in Paris, he first asked anxiously: "Do you think we are doing all right? Are we succeeding?" I was about to tell him that all the new factories seemed to mark a success, when he added: "I mean, shall we manage to preserve the coast?" It was a new attitude. Five years ago, he would have asked first about the factories.

There have been similar changes in attitude towards urban redevelopment. One of President Giscard's first acts last year was to modify some new projects likely to spoil the centre of Paris. He has also tightened restrictions on speculative office building in Paris, after a recent boom that got thoroughly out of hand and, anyway, has now destroyed itself, although it was once hailed as a success. In the present recession, about a million square metres of office space are empty.

Attention is being turned to provincial cities, where the office boom is still going on. In economic terms this new building is necessary, for most cities are still short of modern office space, which has hampered the decentralization policy. A last bill before Parliament aims to limit building densities in town centres, and to empower town councils to tax speculative building and to spend the money, it is hoped, on green spaces, amenities, and low-cost housing. Opposition from private interests is considerable.

The Gaudiss policy of the 1960s, of building up the "agglomération" such as Lyons as *metropoles d'équilibre* or counterweights to Paris, is now being modified. The accent is now on building up smaller towns, of 20,000 to 100,000 inhabitants, as counterweights to the *metropoles d'équilibre*. Under a new charter proposed in the later Pompidou years by M. Olivier Guichard, Minister of Equipment, some 100 smaller towns have been invited to collaborate with the state in schemes to restore their architecture and improve their environment.

Nearly all have shown interest, and 21 have so far signed contracts, including Annecy, Dieppe, Pau, Valence, and Blois. They are given grants for helping them with such things as creating pedestrian precincts, renovating old buildings, clearing slums, or developing new leisure or cultural centres.

In the towns I visited the scheme seems to be working well. It is part of the new pattern in France. Belatedly, the French are now turning their attention to the kind of welfare and environmental matters that we in Britain have always prided ourselves on—and with their eagerness, thoroughness, sense of style and large-scale vision, they are now overtaking us fast. Soon, it seems, every *Château de France* will have its *piscine chauffée municipale*.

## Alsace: still German influence

by a Special Correspondent

It is not unusual in France to receive letters from abroad addressed to Strasbourg, Germany, and for once the Post Office cannot be blamed for late deliveries. But the mistake is perhaps forgivable because Alsace, of which Strasbourg is the capital, has changed hands between France and Germany no fewer than four times during the past century.

Sitting in a cosy *Winstub*, sipping the superb local white wines with your *foie gras*, it is easy to understand why that area of eastern France has so often been a juicy bone of contention with Germany.

To the tourist Alsace has a unique fairy-story air about it, with quaint villages of timbered houses and neatly combed vineyards at the foot of the blue-green Vosges Mountains—a ruined castle on every other peak. But it also has other, equally attractive aspects: a particularly fertile soil still maintaining 10 per cent of the population, potato mines to the south near Mulhouse, an expanding oil-refining industry and the fourth largest port in France operating on the Rhine at Strasbourg.

In addition, the population is hardworking and fairly untroublesome to employers: national strikes are seldom set much following there.

The life-style, especially in the cities, is unmistakably French but German influence is omnipresent. A large proportion of the 1,500,000 inhabitants speak a German dialect, prefer the television programmes beamed from over the

border and read the German edition of the regional newspaper, which is printed in both languages.

The influence of the almighty Deutsche mark is visible, too, especially in the restaurants which fill up each weekend with holidaying Germans to the delight of the inn-keepers and the annoyance of some local patriots. Complaints are often heard, too, about the number of other tourists spreading being bought up at high prices by these same visitors.

It is evident that all anti-German feeling has not disappeared from Alsace, but the local politicians seldom echo bistro murmurs about neo-colonialism. On the contrary, they welcome necessary foreign investment and the economic boom that has brought against the lack of understanding in Paris for their specific problems in a frontier zone.

Over the past 20 years foreign, and chiefly German, capital has accounted for under half all the new companies opened or bought up there, while 25 per cent of all new jobs in industry have been created as a result of German investment.

Meanwhile, attracted by higher wages and better working conditions, 30,000 Alsatian workers cross the border each day to go to jobs in Germany and Switzerland, causing a drain on labour in the region which supported the cost of training them.

The problems of Alsace are the problems of over-centralized France, but they are seen more acutely there

in the light of more favourable conditions just over the border. Baden-Württemberg efforts were begun more than 15 years ago to diversify industry with the help of intelligent locally organized aids and sound public services.

In spite of regional dynamism and resources, the development of Alsace, largely dependent as it is on planning in Paris, has been slow. You do not have to be an economist to see the difference between the enormous motorway network around Baden-Baden and Freiburg and the mere 11-mile stretch of highway in the whole of Alsace.

In these circumstances, and with the greater mobility of capital and labour brought about by the European Economic Community, Alsace became a natural reservoir of skilled labour.

For the moment, the regional authorities must satisfy themselves chiefly with promises. The Alsatian end of the Paris-Strasbourg motorway, largely privately funded, should be in service next year. But while the German Rhine-Meuse inland waterway being completed in 1981, Alsace and five other French regions concerned want a firm commitment from the French Government to begin the Rhine-Rhône link. Even so, this low pollution transport project could not be opened before 1985, leaving Alsace once again behind her neighbours. The real solution lies in a totally new approach.

Local politicians have long called for greater planning autonomy. This would include the possibility to invest local savings for developing the regional public services, and chiefly transport facilities, without constant reference to Paris. It would also mean improving working conditions and training workers for more advanced industries.

Because of its special position and history, Alsace has traditionally been open to Europe, a fact which is recognized by the setting up in Strasbourg of the 15-nation Council of Europe and the EEC's European Parliament. It is true, too, that the need, not only for regional planning at national level but also on a European scale, is particularly noticeable there. One horrifying example is that, with apparently no consultation between them, France, Germany and Switzerland have laid plans for no fewer than 16 nuclear reactors along the 100-mile stretch of the Upper Rhine which borders Alsace. No wonder local ecologists call Alsace the "dustbin of Europe."

There is trouble in the world of French education, but it might be called a case of creative confusion. Two years ago M. Joseph Fontanet, then Minister of Education, asked parents, teachers, employers and lycée pupils what they thought of France's secondary schools. The inquiry was the first of its kind; the idea of launching it illustrates a new concern for general agreement in a ministry with a long reputation for aloof omniscience.

Parents and teachers said they found the educational system complex, bureaucratic and rigid, yet with frequent disconcerting changes imposed from the top. Parents found the lessons often ill-adapted to their children's needs. Lycée pupils wanted less dogmatic teaching and subject-matter more relevant to their interests and their futures. They demanded more practical work and more group projects.

They also claimed the right to hold political meetings and distribute tracts within the school grounds, whereas 87 per cent of parents said the schools should stay right out of politics. Employers found their office staffs and technicians well trained in the schools, whereas skilled workers tended to be lacking in numbers and ability.

In May last year M. Fontanet was replaced by M. René Haby, appointed as a reformer by President Giscard. M. Haby's scheme for the overhaul of secondary education was approved by the National Assembly last July and should come into force in 1977. It will have no entry nation time. M. Haby revealed the first draft of his bold "organic" law ("we will have the first real debate on education for a century," he said) teachers, parents and even lycéens have protested against it.

Largely, they are tired of the cascade of plans to reform French schooling and suspect that M. Haby's plan may be no more "organic" than its forerunners. A Socialist critic claimed in the Assembly that there have been 14 reform schemes over the last 17 years, some of them soon dropped. The present picture seems therefore an uncoordinated jigsaw. French education is still breaking out from its former mould, in which all second-year schooling was restricted to a small elite.

The lycée teacher traditionally dispensed encyclopaedic knowledge steeped in the Greco-Roman classics to a docile middle-class audience, which later faced the *baccalauréat* ignorant of concrete facts about the industrial world outside the schoolroom. The *baccalauréat* led to the university, which turned trained future teachers. This closed system had scarcely changed when the postwar baby boom burst into the secondary schools—where intake increased from 692,000 in 1945 to 3,293,000 in 1974.

For too long the Government tried merely to extend the traditional system, not to change it. Now, in other schools, students are provided by M. Haby, and the latter gets his secondary teachers from M. Soisson. Regrettably, liaison between the two departments is not cordial.

M. Soisson and his university colleagues have the same troubles. As the system now stands, every lycée pupil who succeeds in the *baccalauréat* can claim free tuition in a university. But in spite of considerable government outlay there are still not enough lecture rooms, hostels, libraries and laboratories to meet the demands of some 800,000 students. A compulsory high proportion drops out along the way, finally get his degree.

Many students take part-time jobs to help to pay their living expenses and are defeated by the double demands of jobs and studies, as well as the overcrowding, the anonymity and the loneliness of university life.

Unlike the British system, there is a minimum of contact with lecturers. Yet students bitterly resent any weeding out, and are constantly suspicious of hidden selection. A scheme for an easier and earlier degree known as the DEUG or Diplôme d'Etudes Universitaires Générales is opposed because it is seen as a disguised siphoning-off, though it was intended to avoid wasting among students who do not stay for the longer course which ends in the licence.

France still produces more arts graduates than there are jobs for. The arts course might lead to work in administration, the social services, business management, and so on, but to adapt them would require more innovation and flexibility than the present set-up can supply. Teaching takes more than half the graduates; yet the ministry has said for years that the "difficult" world is oversupplied.

Students are less militant these days because they work harder. A Lille director of a university residence said recently that in his establishment

ment be counted 5 per cent of negative students, 10 per cent of positive, 75 per cent indifferent and 10 per cent. But on the whole, students concentrate on their work because of the real fear of unemployment.

By now more of them have been guided away from literary subjects and towards the sciences. They have begun to emerge on the job market. But they will find that, however well they choose their courses and however good their degree in economics, computer science or other disciplines, they will meet powerful competition—secondary in all upper sections of the civil service—from non-university sources.

The *fine flower* of the educational system, France's brightest and best potential leaders of society, are not retained in the university at all. They come from the *grandes écoles*.

These quinquennially French institutions mostly date back to the revolution and have names such as the Ecole des Mines, the Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures, the Ecoles Nationales des Techniques Supérieures. Supreme among them are the Polytechnique (situated near the Pantheon but soon unwillingly to move out to suburban Palaiseau) and the Ecole Nationale d'Administration in the rue des St. Pères.

The Polytechnique was developed by Napoleon to produce top army engineers. It no longer runs the army but runs much of France. Its alumni often includes the heads of French Railways, of Air France, of nationalized and private banks. The Ecole Nationale d'Administration is only 30 years old but has trained the President, his prime minister and minister of state, his finance minister and five junior ministers in the present government.

Entrance to the *grandes écoles* is by a ferociously competitive examination. The best lycée pupils stay on at school after getting their *baccalauréat* to prepare the entrance examination through a two or three year course preparatoire. Only a limited number of lycées can supply this advanced course so that, although the course is theoretically open to all acceptance into it is itself difficult. Pupils may suffer if they come from the provinces, or from poorer families. Both the polytechniciens (known as 30 and the recruits to the ENA (the *écoles normales supérieures*) are predominantly of solid bourgeois background, often from the Paris region.

## Inquiry reflects volte-face in education ministry

by Margot Lyon

As students, *énergiques* get the X those of a junior civil servant's pay, out order. Unlike some of France's young, these secondary teachers, they have no quarrel with capitalist society: their schools played leading roles in French economic recovery. Their strength is the rigour of their training and their confidence in their own abilities to run the country for the common good. Their weakness is their remoteness from the common man.

watched, and they are closely

## PARIS IS A SEA PORT



PARIS has been used by sea-going vessels for some 70 years, but only since the creation of the Port Autonome de Paris and the considerable dredging programme that has created and carried out have vessels of 1,200 Deadweight capacity been able to navigate the Seine up to Paris. In 1974 over 200,000 tons of all kinds of cargo were handled in the Paris Region and from the U.K., Ireland, Northern Germany, and Scandinavia.

The Port Autonome de Paris controls 275 separate installations carrying 250 million tonnes of river and sea cargo: and the total annual tonnage handled by the Port Autonome de Paris by sea-going vessels and inland barges totals 31,000,000 tons, making the Port Autonome de Paris the first French river port and the second European river port after Duisburg.

The Port Autonome de Paris controls and administers some 15 miles of wharves comprising the River Seine, the River Garonne and the River Marne.

The Port Autonome de Paris is able to offer quay space on which industrialists are able to construct their own warehouses and handle their own cargo. Their inland transport operations. Most of the sites that the Port Autonome de Paris controls are in the vicinity of motorways and have rail-into-barges, for sea-carriage of bulk cargoes, to a very large area of France which is served by the waterways. This latter form of transport is the cheapest that exists.

The area controlled by the Port Autonome de Paris is ideally suited for firms to set up Assembly plants, or distribution centres to serve the Common Market Countries.

The U.K. Agents for the PORT AUTONOME DE PARIS are SEQUANA MARITIME LIMITED, 46 Green Lane, LONDON SE24 7LA. Tel. 01-491 4100; Telex: 91624/46, via one able to reply to all inquiries.

**PRA-LOUP** FRANCE  
Alpes de Haute-Provence 5200-8150 ft.

**HONORÉ BONNET'S RESORT**  
2 Gondola Lifts • 1 Chair Lift • 20 Ski Lifts  
42 Miles of well prepared tracks, maintained night and day. ESF Ski School with 60 instructors (18 English-speaking) 9 Hotels—500 Chalets or Apartments to let—Shops—Night-Clubs—Restaurants—Kindergarten...

**SUN and SNOW**

For further information:  
Mme C. MAILLARD  
21000 PRA-LOUP, FRANCE  
LONDON, SW15 8HA  
Telephone: 01-274 0112

Holidays operated together with:  
ROFE TRAVEL LTD.  
17 Princes Arcade, Jermyn Street, LONDON, SW1 6YDS.  
Telephone: 01-734 1385. Telex: 22629.

**PLM Saint-Jacques**  
your hotel in Paris

- 800 rooms.
- 12 conference rooms (10 to 3,000 people).

secretariat, bank, travel agency, shopping arcade, golf practice, French and Japanese restaurants, car park,  
• J. Burca General Manager 17, bd Saint-Jacques - Paris 14<sup>e</sup>. Tel. 589.89.80 - Telex 27.740.

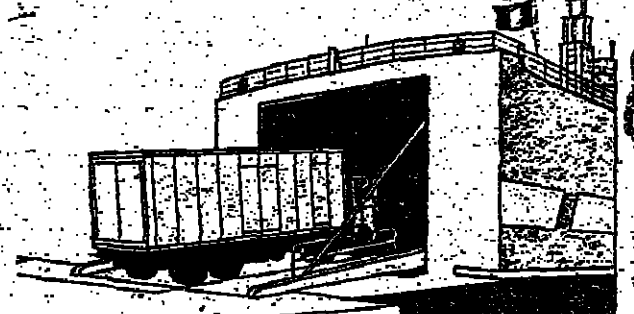
**PLM for business and pleasure. Easy access center town and airports.**

## Truckline-Ferries

CHERBURG-POOLE

Strictly limited to Lorries and Containers

- Quai de Normandie — 90100 Cherbourg  
Tel. 53 66 35 — Telex 17817
- New Harbour Road, Poole, Dorset  
Tel. (20) 13 71 100 — Telex 417144





مكتبة من الأصل

Attention is being given to the provincial office going on. In connection with this new building, the short time for most of the space, which has been the decentralization of the land. The new building aims to limit the number of people in town and to encourage them to live in the countryside. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces.

To receive a brochure and more information, please cut out the advertisement that interests you and return it accompanied with your name and address.

Nearly all have interest, and 21 have signed contracts. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces.

The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces.

The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces.

The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces.

The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces.

The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces.

The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces.

The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces.

The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces.

The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces.

The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces.

The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces.

The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces.

The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces.

The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces.

The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces.

The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces.

The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces.

The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces.

The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces.

The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces.

The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces.

The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces.

The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces.

The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces.

The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces.

The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces.

The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces.

The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces.

The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces.

The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces.

The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces. The new building is a modern one, with a large number of rooms and a large number of parking spaces.

### PARIS AVENUE FOCH

Hôtel Particulier. In the embassy area, 1.440 m<sup>2</sup> surrounded by gardens. Possibility of transformation into high class apartments. Phone PIERRE BATON, 21 23, avenue Paul-Doumer 75016 PARIS, France. Tél. : 704-55-55. Télex : 630855 F.

### PARIS-17\* BETWEEN "ETOILE" and "MONCEAU"

141, avenue de Wagram. High-class building. 1 to 5 room apartments. Terrace. An exceptional duplex. Underground parking. Average price: 7.900 FF per square meter—fixed and definitive. COMEGI, 74, rue Saint-Lazare, 75009 PARIS: Tél. : 874-71-25.

### PARIS-15\* "L'AVANT-SEINE"

A Prestigious Tower. All of Paris at your feet. In the new residential quarter of Paris: "Le Front de Seine". 4-8, rue Robert-de-Fiers (qual de Grenelle). 296 apartments—luxury class. From studios to 6 room duplexes. 6.500 FF and up per square meter. Immediate Occupancy. View on the Seine. Kitchens and bathrooms fully equipped (name-brand appliances, NEFF, CANDY). On the spot - Information - (Pedestrian walk-way of the "Avant-Seine"). Tél. : 577-68-21 or SOFAP, 64, rue de Lisbonne, 75008 PARIS. Tél. : 766-51-03.

### PARIS-13\* "LE NOUVEAU MONDE"

65, rue Dunois. 260 apartments, from studios to 4 rooms. Bow-windows on all apartments (except studios). Preferential extras on upper floors. Close to the "Seine" and the "Jardin des Plantes". Occupancy end 1975. Visits, on location, everyday (except Tuesday and Wednesday) from 2:00 P.M. till 7:00 P.M.; Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, from 11:00 A.M. to 7:00 P.M. Sales and information at the Boutique OCIL. OCIL, 55, bd Malesherbes, 75008 PARIS. Tél. : 522-87-10.

### PARIS-16\* "JASMIN LA SOURCE"

Small residential building of exceptionally high quality. 2, rue Raffet, rue de la Source. 22 apartments—from studios to 5 rooms. Terraces. Set definitive price. Occupancy end 1976. B.E.I.L., 3, place du Louvre, 75001 PARIS (Parking). Tél. : 236-76-34.

### PARIS-7\* 153, RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE

Seize the opportunity to be able to choose your Paris home in the most residential district of the 7th arrondissement. Within close proximity to the "Place d'Alma" between "l'Esplanade des Invalides" and the "Champs de Mars-Tour Eiffel" at 153, rue de l'Université. Average price: 7.900 FF per square meter—fixed and definitive. From studios to 6 rooms. Occupancy, mid 1977. A S.E.R.D.I. Project. Offices at: 16, avenue de Friedland, 75008 PARIS.

### PARIS-7\*

Avenue Bosquet (corner cité de l'Alma). Two, 6 room apartments (duplex) with parking. Three studios with parking. Small, high-class building. Price set and final. Possibility of credit. Occupancy, 1st trimester 1976.

COGEFO, 5, rue Beaujon, 75008 PARIS. Tél. : 227-97-17 (9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.).

### PARIS-15\* "15<sup>e</sup> AVENUE"

In the new 15th "arrondissement". 46-62 rue Camborne. High-class apartments, French style. From studios to 5 rooms, plus duplex—187 apartments, all with spacious living areas. Fixed price: 3 rooms: 457.000 FF, all taxes included. First occupancy, end 1976. GEFIC, 52, Champs-Élysées, 75008 PARIS. Tél. : ALM. 98-98. A Project LAMARRE S.A. UFIC.

### PARIS-7\* TWO MINUTES FROM "INVALIDES"

11 bis, avenue de Ségur. Prestigious building. Studios, 2, 3, 5 and 7 rooms. Prices, set and definitive. Sales and information on the spot, everyday (except Sunday) 2:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M. GEPRO, 20, rue Jacques-Dulud, 92200 NEUILLY. Tél. : 747-43-00.

### PARIS-17\* 71, AVENUE DES TERNES

The Residence at number seventy-one avenue des Ternes has a home reserved for you. A residential sector of Paris, with all domestic commodities close at hand. Located on one of the principal thoroughfares of Paris, near "l'Étoile" and the "Porte Maillot". From studios to 6 rooms. Average price: 6.100 FF per square meter—set and final. Occupancy, 3rd trimester 1976. A S.E.R.D.I. Project. Offices at: 16, avenue de Friedland, 75008 PARIS.

### PARIS-16\* "VILLA GUIBERT"

Exclusive. Two minutes from "Trocadéro-Passy-Muette". Intimate, elegant residence located on a quiet shaded lane. According to your wishes: 5 to 8 apartments—studios to 5 or 6 rooms. Information: 870-90-10, 870-31-31, 870-15-53.

CORTAMBERT IMMOBILIER, 15, rue Cortambert, 75016 PARIS.

### BOULOGNE-SUR-SEINE "LE PARC DU JOUR ET DE LA NUIT"

12-20 rue de la Belle Feuille. Quality building in the heart of Boulogne. 248 apartments. 4.600 FF per inhabitable square meter. Set definitive price upon signature of reservation contract. Occupancy 4th trimester 1976. Excellent sound and thermal insulation (integrated electric heating). Fully equipped kitchens and bathrooms. Telephone line. Special financial conditions for investors. N. PHAL, 8 bis, rue Lemoine, 92100 BOULOGNE. Tél. : 604-49-88.

### CLICHY 92 "L'OLYMPES"

38, boulevard de Douaumont. 171 apartments. 4.000 FF per square meter. Price, set and definitive. Occupancy, end 1976. The construction of the "Olympes" meets four essential criteria: sound insulation, thermal insulation, conservation of energy and genuine comfort. GRIMM, 78, rue La Fayette, 75009 PARIS. Tél. : 523-24-50.

### NEUILLY-SUR-SEINE "RESIDENCE RACINE"

61-63, boulevard Bineau. High-class building, exquisite comfort. Marble facade. 33 apartments. 6.500 FF per square meter—set and definitive. Occupancy, spring 1977. A CAPRI project. Visits, on location, everyday (except Tuesday and Wednesday) from 10:00 A.M. to 12:00 and from 2:00 P.M. to 7:00. Telephone : 757-05-75. La Maison du G.S.C. I.C., 15, bd de Vauglart, 75015 PARIS. Tél. : 567-55-66.

1975 award for the most beautiful restoration work in the city of Paris.

### FINADIM

50, rue de Verneuil  
75007 PARIS  
261.06.50/13.50

A selection of small, high-class buildings in the most aristocratic districts of the capital. Interior decoration, private gardens, heating, elevators... old-world charm coupled with modern excellence.

### NORTHERN SUBURBS near Roissy-en-France and Le Bourget

for sale or rent  
OFFICES

free immediately  
Areas tailor-made  
to suit your needs

LA MAISON DU GSCIC  
15 boulevard de Vauglart  
75015 Paris 567.55.66

### BUY OR RENT AN APARTMENT IN THE HEART OF THE "GRANDS ESPACES BLANCS"

Savoie, in the French Alps—a group of resorts—their prestigious names: "La Plagne, Les Arcs, Meribel-Mottaret, Les Menuires," etc. Avail yourself of the services of a competent and specialized organization: LA SOGIM, Real-Estate Management Company "en Montagne". Easily arranged holiday rentals (1000 studios); sales: the gamut in possibilities; management of your building or apartment. Consult us.

Free information of request.  
SOGIM, 5, rue Juvénat  
73000 CHAMBERY. Tél. : (79) 33-09-45.

### LA MONGIE TOURMALET (HAUTES PYRENEES)

S.P.E.I.—In the heart of the greatest ski region of the "Pyrénées." Ski at "La Mongie Tourmalet"—number one resort for winter sports. 100 km. of ski runs. 38 ski lifts. 80 instructors. 1 to 5 room apartments. Prices set and definitive upon reservation. Possibility of credit. Occupancy, Christmas, 1975. Information on the spot: S.P.E.I., 65200 LA MONGIE-TOURMALET. Telephone: (62) 95-40-42. PARIS: S.P.E.I., 14, avenue Franklin-D-Roosevelt, 75008 Paris. Telephone: 256-55-11. BORDEAUX: LAMY LOISIRS, 50, cours Georges-Clemenceau, 33000 BORDEAUX. Telephone: (56) 44-40-76.

### NICE (ALPES MARITIMES) LE PALAIS VICTORIA

2, avenue Joffre—This page of the "TIMES" was chosen to announce the construction of the 50 most prestigious apartments of Nice. The experience of one of France's largest construction firms guarantees you technical quality, exquisite fashionable comfort and the fine taste of this alluring residence.

OCEFI: ANTIBES, 20, rue Lacan. 06600 Tél. 34-00-17. PARIS, 168, rue de Grenelle. 75007 Tél. 705-37-10.

### CANNES (ALPES-MARITIMES) "LE PRADO PARC"

50 luxury apartments with balconies and terraces. View on the sea. From studios to 3 rooms. Occupancy, 3rd trimester, 1976.

PROMOTION J. CONTE, 30, rue de Chazelles, 75017 PARIS. Tél. : 267-40-60, and 42, rue des Serbes, 06400 CANNES. Tél. : 39-09-61.

### LE CROUSTY (MORBIHAN) RAMPARTS OF KERJOUANNO

Rue de l'Océan, 290 apartments from studios to 5 rooms (varied lay-out) from 85.000 FF to 310.000 FF. 2nd lot—Occupancy, summer 1976. A Breton village on the sea at the entrance of the Gulf of Morbihan. Natural granite state. Leisure facilities. Deep sea port. Underground automobile traffic and underground parking. Tourist resort of "KERJOUANNO"—LE CROUSTY, 56640 ARZON (MORBIHAN). Téléphone : 16-97-26-22-92.

SACOGIM, Promoteur Place du Cirque, 44000 NANTES Correspondant : NEW-COMBE BANKS, 69b Castle Street, FARNHAM SURREY.

### CABOURG (CALVADOS) "CAP CABOURG"

Avenue Pasteur. Buildings in the traditional style of Normandy. 65 apartments—maximum modern conveniences. Definitive prices with 5 % down-payment upon reservation. 3 rooms—55 square meters, 190.000 FF; 4 rooms—73 square meters, 290.000 FF. Occupancy, June 1976. An exceptional location between the sea and sailing port. All sports and leisure activities. 20 km. from Deauville. Sales and brochure on the spot and in Paris: J. Ribourel, 71, av. Poincaré. Tél. : 704-55-89.

### DEAUVILLE (CALVADOS) "RESIDENCE SUPER DEAUVILLE"

Overlooking Deauville—"Mont Canisy"—constructed ancient style in three manors: 20 apartments of exceptionally high-class. Prices definitive, with 5 % down-payment upon reservation: 2 rooms—36 square meters, 181.000 FF. 3 rooms—65 square meters, 394.000 FF. 4 rooms—95 square meters, 470.000 FF. 55 hectares of green park, bordering golf course. Information and Sales on location and in Paris: J. Ribourel, 71, av. R-Poincaré. Tél. : 704-55-89.

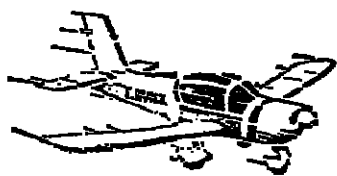
### ANTIBES (ALPES-MARITIMES) LE TANIT

14, avenue de la Rostagne—2nd sector: 32 apartments, from studios to 4 rooms. Average cost: 3.650 FF per square meter. Occupancy 2nd trimester 1976. Luxurious extras: fully equipped kitchens, spacious marble terraces (2.40 meters in depth), splendid view on the Cape. Offices at: PRIMA, Paris-8<sup>e</sup>, 86 Champs-Élysées. Tél. : 359-13-50. Sales Office: Le Tanit, 61-41-73 or 61-41-48.

sélection  
immobilière  
en  
France

\* SELECTED REAL ESTATE IN FRANCE.





From the Rallye light aircraft to  
the supersonic Concorde

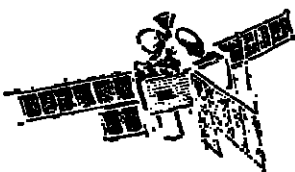


built in cooperation with BRITISH AIRCRAFT CORPORATION.

4000 helicopters in operation  
throughout the world...



A major share in multi-national  
space programmes...



375000 tactical missiles sold...



**AEROSPATIALE**  
37, Bd de Montmorency,  
75781 PARIS CEDEX 16 - FRANCE

**AEROSPATIALE LONDON**  
178 Piccadilly  
LONDON W1V 0BA

## People's theatre takes culture to the provinces

by Garry O'Connor

In France as in England there are two attitudes to running theatres and putting on plays. The first is that the theatre is a commodity which must be invested in, bought and sold, promoted and used to make a profit on if it is to survive. The second attitude is that the theatre is a branch of education and as such must be subsidized, for only by this means can valuable work be presented which otherwise would be condemned to decay.

Independent producers, like subsidized producers, sell their shows to other theatres. The equivalent in England is called a guarantee. The price can extend from less than £300 a night for a modest production to more than £4,500 for a big musical. In the *maisons de la culture* (regional arts centres) all productions are booked on this basis, and the average price is 9,500 francs (more than £1,000).

A company is an expensive luxury because union rules have stipulated that an actor must be paid a high minimum rate, to which has to be added 45 per cent social insurance and security tax. A company of a dozen actors, even at the lowest possible reckoning, could cost in the region of £40,000 a year.

As Jean Vilar has said: "You must pay actors—don't smile. I know there are no dimes, but you must pay actors and pay them well—as much as possible and make life pleasant for them. If not they will not be there to act and rehearse and they'll clear out as soon as they can."

Only companies such as Ariane Mnouchkine's Théâtre du Soleil can escape these stifling financial burdens by organizing themselves into a cooperative and paying their members a small fixed rate.

The principles of *maisons de la culture* were first set out in a circular issued by the drama director of the Ministry of Culture, Blasini, in the early 1960s. The year 1963 saw the opening of the first batch of such theatres, at Le Havre, Caen and Bourges in old buildings adapted to house the arts. Then followed others, purpose-built: at Amiens; Thonon; Grenoble, which was designed by the celebrated architect Wogensky; Firming, designed by Le Corbusier; Saint-Etienne and Rennes.

The main idea behind this innovation was to bring culture to towns which previously had no organized activities and the priority in each *maison* was a theatre which could be used for concerts and films as well as plays. The first problem with this costly new conception was to attract people to work in them and this was done through government subsidy. As a result other activities came to take second place to the theatre.

Another problem resulted from the conflict in sources of income. The government subsidies as in England had no strings attached, but the municipal authorities who also gave grants objected to the political or aesthetic slant of the work presented. Some of these authorities, notably those at Caen and Bourges, took advantage of the central role in the French theatre. The famous group of directors and actors known as Le Cartel des Quatres was formed in 1926 consisting of Dullin, Jouvet, Flohic and Bay. Stemming originally from Copeau's Vieux-Colombier, it had no other policy than a rejection of the crude Zolaesque forms of naturalism and a united dislike of commercial values. Since its inception

neille or Racine, and four curtain-raisers. The organization of assembling so many teams is remarkable although in quality it can be claimed that the Comédie still leans too heavily on the names of some of its great *sociétaires*.

At the opposite end of this scale is the Théâtre de l'Est Parisien, known as the TEP, situated in an eastern suburb of Paris. The TEP was built up to its present eminence by Guy Rétoré who some years ago, as a 30-year-old amateur actor with a job in French railways, after falling twice to enter the Conservatoire, the school attached to the Comédie Française, formed his own amateur group. This was called the Guild and at first its members acted anonymously.

Born and bred in the twentieth *arrondissement*, Guy Rétoré is an actor, believer in popular theatre, and in what he calls the cultural decentralization of France. He pioneered this movement, starting modestly, and finally winning recognition when the Ministry of Culture gave him this large and superbly equipped theatre to direct as Paris's first *maison de la culture*. It now has nearly 30,000 members (it began with 1,000 in 1963) and a yearly audience of more than 250,000. Its latest production this autumn is Sean O'Casey's *Cock-a-Doodle-Do*.

As in England the director has come to occupy an increasingly central role in the French theatre. The famous group of directors and actors known as Le Cartel des Quatres was formed in 1926 consisting of Dullin, Jouvet, Flohic and Bay. Stemming originally from Copeau's Vieux-Colombier, it had no other policy than a rejection of the crude Zolaesque forms of naturalism and a united dislike of commercial values. Since its inception

took part as an actor, he was also one of the first to put on Adamov's plays. His most visually impressive achievements have been the work of Jean Genet, especially *Les Nègres*, and *Les Paravents*.

Jean-Marie Serreau has also fulfilled the function, though to a much less complete degree, of gifted middle-aged new playwrights. No one like Blin with Adamov, or also with Ionesco, *Amadeus* and *Le Soif et La Fam*, and writers foreign to such as Max Frisch. Serreau had turned to writing his untimely death recently. He had turned to writing his untimely death recently.

Roger Planchon has a greater honesty than most directors, which has led to in the end to writing his plays instead of directing those of others. He has some six or seven plays to his credit which have strong documentary essence and sense of style, though he has not, in my view, achieved an identity of his own as a playwright. He is a director who now runs the world famous TNP from M. lebanne, he has abandoned other influences. He is a director who now runs the world famous TNP from M. lebanne, he has abandoned other influences.

Bréchet: Vilar, for one, what concerned the operation of the public; also Elizabethans and classical Spaniards play a part in his method.

To Piscator, he owes the use of the "calendar" strip of marionettes which he wrote, commentary on comments to the public, the impeccable "documentary programme" full of quotations, print illustrations, and passages from plays. His former assistant, Patrice Chéreau, is undoubtedly the most brilliant director to have emerged in recent years.

Garry O'Connor's French Theatre Today was published earlier this month by Pitman.

## Aging literati falter on Olympus

by François Nourissier

Rightly or wrongly, I propose to limit this review to works of creation as opposed to works of commentary, discussing my reasons for doing so and the limitations of this option in my conclusion.

The up-to-date version of *Littérature de Notre Temps*, a major work of reference published for a number of years by Casterman, contains no less than 320 entries analysing the works of 320 contemporary French writers, all of them born since the turn of the century. An impressive list, one quickly realizes how difficult it is to exclude all but about 50 names. I shall try to avoid tedious enumeration here.

If one seeks to identify the

salient characteristics of French literature of the past 10 years and the present day, what does one find? First, a qualitative impoverishment in relation to the period from 1920 to 1940. It is not impossible to judge the worth of a creative period contemporaneously, and there is no denying the fact that the literature of today can boast fewer outstanding men and books than that of half a century ago. Moreover, it is still true that the greatest French writers—Aragon, Breton, Jouhanou, Jouve—are survivors of the years between the wars.

A second striking feature is the decline of literary discussion in the press or on radio and television. The demise of these main cultural publications: *Arts*, *Les Lettres Françaises*, *Le Figaro Littéraire*. The remainder are either in a permanent state of crisis or operating on a greatly reduced scale. Increasingly, book pages in the weeklies are being called into question, run down or even threatened with extinction. There are instances where the sensational is given pride of place over the serious: television is an example of this trend, with main programmes now given over to best-sellers, documentaries and topical themes which are discussed for a matter of seconds in an interview with an author. Radio is alone in giving due attention and consideration to creative literature. For how long?



François Nourissier: "takeover by pedagogues over the past 20 years"

In parallel with this political situation, the past 20 years have seen a growth of critical forms to the detriment of creative forms; a rise in non-fiction at the expense of fiction; a takeover by pedagogues, linguists, psychoanalysts and philosophers of the literary heritage. Intelligence has suffered no loss from this, nor have theses, nor has the Sorbonne, but in 30 years' time we shall no doubt see the emergence of this invasion and confusion of genres has stifled the literary spirit of adventure, the ambition and taste for imaginative writing.

It was already known that the French bear little comparison with the English-speaking peoples or the Russians, tellers of lovers of stories. It is now known that the fashions of the past 20 years so beloved of the intelligentsia have exacerbated this national anaemia. The quest for the "new novel" and the experimentation of the *Tel Quel* school, while unquestionably legitimate, have wrought such terrorism as to cause a collective mental block among young writers and to discourage the public from reading fiction.

Finally, to complete this rapid survey, poetry, which flourished under the Occupation (often clandestinely) and during the years following the liberation, is now going through a difficult phase, with collections disappearing, publishers giving up the struggle and critics unable to find scope for expression; while the theatre, despite a frenzy of anti-establishment activity, decentralization and large numbers of productions and companies, seems to be caught between the two stools of its excessively French rearward and an avant-garde obsessed with seeking inspiration from abroad.

Thus the theatre is suffering from hardening of the arteries in both its "Anouilh arm" and in its "revolutionary arm", where all the shibboleths of experimentation are invoked to cover up work which is often cobbled together and lacking in invention. At all events the most exciting work being done in new theatrical forms deliberately turns its back on the written word.

Whatever one's misgivings about quoting names and titles, it is essential to give these observations some roots. To take the simplest approach to the problem of putting the multifarious schools, generations and influences into some kind of order, I shall venture a classification with the caveat that it should be regarded

as little more than an artificial device.

Olympus is still occupied by a few elders. The great survivors are dwindling in numbers and, let it be said, diminishing in stature. If they are no longer standing in the way, who is to take their place? Alas, this is none too clear. Some of them are still able to surprise us with reminders of their former brilliance: Paul Morand, Aragon, Marcel Jouhanou, Maurice Genevoix and André Malraux, present on radio, Loup Trassard, Berni Noël, Jacques Almira, a dramatist, René Elmi. He forgot some names? I... or to be more precise I have been selective—at risk and peril.

The renaissance of French language writing in other terms other than French, for some years now Paris has recognized having their own literary in their own right, is so difficult to pigeon-hole the French context and it is possible to isolate totally ignore. From Quebec, or should mention Marie-Claire Blais, Réjean Ducharme, Anne Hébert; while from Switzerland, France Corbière and above all, Jacques Chessex, are at last gaining recognition. If we are talking of Belgian authors it because they have been close for so long, from Michaux to Simenon, from Françoise Mallet-Joris to Félicien Marceau (who is taken French nationality that they are regarded as part of the French literary landscape).

I now return briefly to the salient feature of the past decade: the perhaps excessive importance gained by the philosophers, literary structuralists, experts in semantics, linguistics, psychoanalysts. Critic thought now has great ambitions. Ideas are gratuitously evicted the good of literary household. Poetry, being mobilized in support of psychoanalytical research. In the universities, even in the press, the influential names are Claude Lévi-Strauss, Roland Barthes, Michel Foucault, Jacques Lacan, Jacques Derrida, Gilles Deleuze. It would be absurd not to include the names, with some promise, even though one may be tempted to ask: "What there in common between Lacan and Hervé Bazin between Barthes and Gracq between Deleuze and Madame Yourcenar?"

But perhaps this apparent insoluble question holds the key to the literary exercise which calls for aloof independence and jealousy attachment to individual exponents and, among the readership, the election without which it would be impossible to identify the true style of a period.

The author, who was born in 1927, is one of the younger French novelists. He is also dramatic critic of *Le Figaro* and literary critic of *Le Parisien*. His published works include about a dozen novels, translated into English and French. He obtained the Grand Prix de la Académie Française in 1966 and the Fémina Prize, one of the leading literary prizes, for his novel *La Crée* in 1970.

## Doing business in France and the United Kingdom?

### Through our wide coverage in both countries, and our close co-operation, we can help you.



**National Westminster Bank Group**

Established 1970  
Deposits: over £12,000 millions  
Over 3,300 branches in the United Kingdom

In the UK contact:  
The Controller, Marketing & Co-ordination  
International Banking Division  
41 Lothbury, London EC2P 2BP  
Tel: 01-606 6060



**Crédit du Nord et Union Parisienne**

Fondé en 1848  
Dépôts: plus de 12,000 million de Francs  
Plus de 700 guichets en France

En France adressez-vous:  
Direction Générale des Affaires Internationales  
59, bld Haussmann  
75008 PARIS  
Tel: 265.58.00

مكتبة الأصيل